BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1857. NO. 12.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—each in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,	$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do. 1 25
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR.
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE.

UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.—Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to
THOMAS I. FAISON.
Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857 10-1t—3-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John Bunting dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said intestate, to come forward and pay the same; and all persons holding claims against said intestate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAM'L R. BUNTING,
Sept. 24th, 1857—4-tf Adm'r.

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places.—The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville.—There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the village.

Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.—Terms accommodating. LEVI MOORE.
Warsaw, Sept. 14th, 1857 3-3m

LAND SALE.

ON THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER THE SUBscriber will offer for sale, by auction, at New Port, Florida, a large quantity of LAND, the property of the Apachicola Land Company. It lies on each side of the rail road leading to the port of St. Marks, in a region adapted to the production of cotton, sugar cane, fine tobacco, naval stores, &c., and it is very near a coast abounding in various kinds of fish.

The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years, from day of sale, with interest on notes secured by liens on the land.
JOHN BEARD,
Receiver, &c., of the
Apalachicola Land Co.
Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 14th, 1857 9-5t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted:
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION will commence on the First Monday in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Elementary Branches		$15 00
Do.	College Classes	20 00
Do.	Music	20 00
Do.	Drawing	10 00
Do.	Painting	20 00
Do.	Embroidery	5 00
Board and Washing per month		10 00

No extra charges will be made. For particulars, apply to
J. H. MILLS.
[030-9-12t] Oxford, N. C.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to please.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars;
10 " Crushed Block, a superior article;
70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
25 " Laguyra "
20 Matts Gov. Java "
150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles;
5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;
5 " Patent " " "
100 " Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps;
50 " Herring for snacks;
10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers;
5 " Soda "
10 Boxes " "
6 " Sugar "
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;
5 " Onions;
5 " Leaf Lard;
10 Kegs " " for families;
15 " prime Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes prime Cheese;
100 Bags Table Salt;
100 Boxes " "
5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;

Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,
Sept. 18—[3-tf] No. 11 North Water st.

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands.

Also sometime during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of $150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or $100 for Allen and $50 for Harry, if taken separately. WM. WRIGHT.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C. 4-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS LANDS situated on the North side of New River and North East side of Henderson Creek. The tract contains SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES. There are good DWELLINGS on the premises, which are well watered. The lands are suitable for the cultivation of Peas, Corn, Potatoes, &c. Any person desirous to purchase, will please apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN DIXON.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 2, 1857 5-tf

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE HON. JUDGE OF THE SUPERior Court of Law for Bladen County, at October Term, A. D., 1857, an Extra Term of said Court will be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the 5th Monday in November next, for the trial of civil suits, when and where witnesses in civil cases will be required to attend.
KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.
Oct. 16th, 1857 7-6t

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 16—34-1y—7-1y No. 6 Market st., near the wharf.

General Notices.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, including a fine Engraving of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, with full length portraits of all the signers—from a painting by J. Trumbull. Single copies prepaid by mail $3. Two copies do. $5. For particulars of Agency, or copies, address D. H. MULFORD, 167 Broadway, New York.
Sept. 28.—19&5-6t.

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m
Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

NOTICE—LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS in Bladen and Sampson county. I offer for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 1,000 acres, of which 500 is good farming land, and about 200 cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the ballance is good Turpentine lands. Also, NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of good Turpentine Land, five miles above the plantation, and within four miles of South River, and within nine miles of Cape Fear. Also, 450 acres fourteen miles back of Elizabethtown, (the Rail Road passes through,) of good Turpentine and Farming land. Also, about ONE THOUSAND ACRES in Sampson county, on South River, and within four miles of Cohary; and THREE HUNDRED ACRES on Cohary. The above lands will be sold cheap for cash or young negroes, or good notes with interest. For further information, address the subscriber at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county.

I will sell the whole together, or in lots to suit.
J. K. MELVIN.
October 26th, 1857 9-2m

GOLD MINES, IRON WORKS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Phillip W. Groot, of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the *High Shoals Manufacturing Company*, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, N. C.,

ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1857,

that extensive, well-known, and valuable property, known as the HIGH SHOALS, embracing about **FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND**, a portion of it productive grain-growing Land.

Also, several rich GOLD MINES, opened and now being worked.

Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which have been profitably worked.

Also, a WATER POWER unsurpassed by any in the South.

Also, SIXTEEN NEGROES, all, but one, *Fellows and Mechanics*.

THOMAS GRIER,
W. P. BYNUM,
Ex'rs. of A. Royal.
Oct. 6. 1857 6-2½m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.

Kitsey Floyd } Petition
vs, } for
Owen R. Floyd. } Divorce.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, Owen R. Floyd, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks, for the said Owen R. Floyd to appear at the next Term of the Court to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the Fourth Monday in March next, to answer, plead or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, Henry R. Kornegay, Clerk of said Court, for Duplin County, and State aforesaid, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1857.

Issued the 5th day of October, 1857.
HENRY R. KORNEGAY, C. S. C.
Oct. 9th, 1857—6—[pr. adv. $5 62.]

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

VALUABLE TURPENTINE PLACE FOR SALE.

5,000 ACRES OF NO. 1 PINE LAND—several crops boxes now cut—good STILL, MULES, WAGONS, HORSES, and everything belonging to or necessary for carrying on the Turpentine business—will be sold at a very low figure, if application be made immediately. The lands lay immediately on the banks of the river, but a short distance above Darien. Titles good, location healthy, some good farming land attached. Terms accommodating. Address L. E. B. DeLORME,
Oct. 19.—37-4t—8-t1D. P. M., Darien, Ga.

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.

IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.

Why, I ask, cannot WE—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.

My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establihing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.

☞ *The first Number will be issued 1st January*, 1858.
A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Sept'r 1. 1857.

N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1857, OF the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed of Daniel Alderman and Mary Alderman, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of either the said Mary or Daniel Alderman, to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JAS. H. ALDERMAN, Administrator.
Oct. 1st, 1857 10-3t*

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

General Notices.

TURPENTINE LAND, STILL AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS being desirous of doing other business, offer for sale their LANDS in Columbus county, lying six miles from the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, (sixth station,) containing *four thousand one hundred acres*, with about two crops pines uncut; the most of the boxes are new, and as well cut as any in the State.

The STILL is one of the largest in the county, and will this year turn out one thousand two hundred barrels Spirits. Everything about the place is in first-rate order. The location is in the midst of an untapped forest of pines, and there can be any quantity of Virgin Turpentine made. It is, without doubt, the best place to operate in the business of Turpentine that can be found in North Carolina. As we are determined to sell, a bargain can be had by applying to
Nov. 13—11-3t. LEE & CO.

GENERAL AGENCY
For the Sale of Books, News Papers and Periodicals.

ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUBlished in the United States, furnished at short notice; clubs for News Papers or Periodicals received as heretofore, and CASH always required in advance.
J. H. ROTHWELL.
Wiimington, N. C., Nov. 6th 1857. 53*.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, } **IN EQUITY.**

Owen Holmes, and wife, } Petition to sell real estate.
and others.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity made at the last Term, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the Market House in the Town of Wilmington, on the 4th day of January next, a tract of land situated on Topsail Sound in New Hanover County, containing two hundred and fifty acres, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake in Rich Inlet Creek, running thence N. 45 deg. W. 350 poles to a stake in Moore's head line in the Black Swamp, thence S. 40 deg. W. 120 poles to a small bay tree; thence S. 50 deg. E. 350 poles to an oak, (Corbin's Corner, now Nixon's Corner,) thence N. 40 deg. East to the beginning.

The terms are five *per cent.* cash, and bonds with good security at one, two and three years, with interest from date, for the balance.

Given under my hand, at office, the 10th day of November, 1857. A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Nov. 13th, 1857 11-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857,

Levi A. Heart } Original Attachment.
vs.
Jesse H. Whitehurst.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant, Jesse H. Whitehurst, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiffs debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
November 6—10-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857.

Willard & Curtis, } Orignal Attachment.
vs.
Jas. A. Whipple, Master of the Schr. Arcade.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the Defendant, James A. Whipple, Master of the Schr. Arcade, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the nex term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTINC, Clerk.
November 6-10-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, September Term, 1857.

The Clarendon Iron Works Company } Original Attachment
vs.
Jacob Wessel.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the Defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
November 6.—10-6w.

RICE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, upon liberal terms, his RICE PLANTATION, known as SCHAW FIELDS, situated on the North-West branch of the Cape Fear River, about five miles from Wilmington. There are 130 acres of valuable RICE LAND, 110 acres of which are under bank and ditch, with good trunks.

210 acres of good UPLAND, 85 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, and equal to any upland on the river.

There is on the place a commodious Barn, newly built, and good Negro Houses.

The above plantation is admirably located, and has uniformly produced excellent crops. The undersigned is desirous of concentrating his force upon his other plantation, and offers the above valuable place for sale upon the most advantageous terms. For terms of sale, apply to the undersigned at the Hermitage, or to M. LONDON, Esq., at Wilmington. H. W. BURGWIN.
Oct. 30.—47&10-6t.

From Punch.

Pindar at Newmarket,—

Yankee Doodle came to town
On a little pony,
Now he's brought a big mare down,
Sleek, and strong, and bony.
Any weight she'll carry which
Ain't laid on by a noodle;
Winning the Cesariwitch,
See our Yankee Doodle.

Racing men in diaries
Where they note their losses,
Write how smartly *Prioress*
Licked them British 'osses.
Jonathan let's liquor on
This new uniting fetter;
Always a good friend to John,
Now you've grow'd a Better.

Our National Defences.—Some public house patriot was repeating the old national boast that "an English man's house is his castle." "I am not so positive about that," said a critic of the Westminster Review; "but I am sure that an '*Englishwoman's dress is her castle*;' for it is such an enormous size now, that it is morally and physically impossible for any one, friend or enemy, to come near her!"

SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS.—This hit will fit other latitudes than that of Paris—a "good thing" of a Parisian *gamin*, (urchin, loafer boy):

Two gentlemen were chatting on the Boulevard.—One was a great speculator, developing the plan of some magnificent project, the other a dazzeled capitalist, ready to snap at the bait. He hesitated a little; but was not yielding, merely making a few objections for conscience' sake.

Near those two, passed a coupled of youngsters of ten or twelve years. They were looking into a tobacco shop close by, and one cries out to the other:

"Buy the piper! I'd like to smoke a sou's worth of tobacco."

"Well," said the other, "buy a sou's worth."

"Ah! as luck will have it, I havn't the sou."

"Hold on, I've got two sous."

"That's the ticket, just the thing—one for the pipe, and one for the tobacco."

"Oh, ye! but what am I to do?"

"You?" Oh, you shall be a stockholder; you can spit!"

It was a flash of light. Capitalist thrust his hands into his pockets and fled. The speculator cast a furious look at the two urchins, and turned down the street.

DARKEY'S SPEECH.—In one of the smaller cities of Massachusetts, the colored population held meetings to discuss the propriety of celebrating the anniversary of West Indian Emancipation, August 1st. At one of these meetings, a very conservative gentleman was exceedingly surprised to see some of the "fair sex" rising and taking part in the discussion. After two or three of the sisters had "freed dar mines" on matters under debate, he sprang up in a greatly excited state and addressed the audience:

Feller Citizens!—Ef I'd a sposed 'at de ladees would be p'mitted to take a part in dis yere discussin—(sensation)—ef I'd node 'at de ladees could jine in dis yere debate—(all eyes turned on the speaker)—ef I'd bleeved, for one moment, feller citizens, 'at de female sect wood dar to raise deir woice in dis yere meetin,' I'd—feller citizens—" (Wot! wot wood you've a did, ef you'd node it?" shouted two or three of the strong-minded sisters, as the whites of there eyes flashed on the speaker,)—I—(scratchinghis wool)—*I'd a brung my wife along wid me.*"

Here the discomfited orator dropped into his seat, completely exhausted.

The Latest New York Bank Defalcation.

We have heretofore stated that an officer in the Grocers' Bank in New York had been charged with being a defaulter for $68,000. This bank suspended a few days before the general suspension and was placed in the hands of receivers. The New York, Herald gives the name of the officer as Clark, the assistant Cashier and paying teller, and adds:

At the time of the suspension the directors suspected from the state of affairs that there was some other cause besides the hard times, but no positive clue. At the stated monthly examination the balance sheet of the cashier has been repeatedly made to correspond with the deposit account, the entries being properly footed up.—By means of false entries and certified checks; it now appears that Mr. Clark has made his balances correspond with the general balance-sheet at the beginning of every month, his entire charge of the books in this department affording him every facility. At present he appears to have been carrying on his operations but for eighteen months, though it is possible he might have been pursuing the same plan since his first connection with the bank in 1851, more than six years since.—About ten days since Mr. Clark obtained leave of absence in the country on the plea of needing rest from the exciting labor of the past few weeks, and it was not until after his departure that the defalcation was made known. It is said that he has gone to New Jersey and that the officers of the law have a clue to his whereabouts. The papers have already been placed in the hands of the district attorney for his action.

Mr. Clark is the son of ex-mayor Clark, and a young man—not over 37 years of age. He was formerly a clerk in the North River Bank, and left there at the formation of the Grocers Bank, being offered a more remunerative position. He was always considered an exceedingly smart, energetic business man, and his accounts have always before been found correct. He left a note to the directors, stating that he had been deceived by a friend; and it is stated that about $50,000 worth of notes and checks of a personal friend of his, which proved to be worthless, were also left. If the latter statement is true it may account in a measure for the disposition of the money, as it is not supposed that he has a large amount with him. The amount of property standing in his name is not ascertained, though doubtless there is not enough to save the bank from loss.—His bondsmen are sureties for $10,000, which is consid

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1857.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Things in General.

The elections are over for the season. The deeds are done, and the character of the next Congress has already been fixed. The "crisis" is an old song. The Indian mutiny has lost some of its attraction, since it has parted with nearly all its uncertainty. Some of our papers, affected with Anglo-phobia, have affected to think that the period of British dominion in the East was rapidly approaching; all of which struck us as being something very much like unto twaddle. Even now the "Nord," a Russian organ published at Brussells, affects to believe that the position of the British army at Delhi is worse now than it was before the capture of that City —that the British are in a trap and will be beseiged in Delhi, and so on, as though an enemy driven out of a strong city, with vast slaughter and the loss of arms and ammunition, could turn round and assume the offensive, where he had not been able to maintain the defensive.

But the British have nothing to gain in India. Delhi they may recover, but ruined and defaced. They may quell the insurrection and re-assert their supremacy, but it was little over a year ago, that that was undoubted. Their stubborn pluck in India has regained for them the warlike prestige they had lost on the continent, and proved that the traditionary valor of the British soldier is still unimpaired. But this compensates not for the loss of a vast native army that had done good service, and of thousands of Europeans who have fallen sacrifices to treachery, to disease, to the casualties of war.

Years must elapse before trade is re-established on its former basis, or the progress of India again fairly resumed.

About the capture of United States wagon trains by the Mormons, there remains no doubt; nor can it be reasonably questioned that the greater number of Indian outrages and atrocities have been instigated by the same traitorous set.

The South Carolina Banks.

The *Charleston Standard* makes the following synopsis of the statement of the Banks in South Carolina, for October, 1857, as compared with September of the same year. It will be seen that the proportion of circulation to specie is over nine to one, a proportion considerably greater than that of the Banks in this State. Indeed, the *average* of the South Carolina Banks is about on a par with the exhibit made by the Banks in this State, whose specie line is regarded as the least favourable. The Bank of the State of South Carolina has bills out to the amount of twelve dollars to one of specie, a thing totally unknown in North Carolina, and yet these South Carolina institutions and their friends, make no scruple of depreciating the value of North Carolina funds:

From the Charleston Standard.

The exhibit is about as might have been expected. The decrease in circulation is perhaps less than might have been expected, being only about $600,000. The decrease in specie, it will be seen, amounts to near $300,000. Domestic exchange has fallen off near $1,000,000, though the reduction in money loans on personal security has been reduced only about $120,000.

As compared with the last return, these figures are as follows:

	Circulation.	Specie.	Dom. Exchange.
Sept	$7,105,170	$996,319	$10,265,550
Oct.	6,614,279	704,701	9,333,628
	$591,891	$295,698	$931,902

	Deposits.	Loan on Personal Securities.
Sept.	$2,839,284	$11,143,057
Oct.	2,678,163	11,020,415

Although the exhibit is not favorable to an early resumption of specie payments, but it will be seen that the available assets of the banks have not been reduced in greater proportion than their liabilities, and their condition, therefore, is as safe and prosperous, perhaps, as it was before.

There are many facts of interest in this report. The circulation of the Bank of the State and of the Bank of South Carolina has increased, while of all the other banks there has been a falling off. In all the banks there is a falling off in specie; and the Bank of Charleston, with a capital of $3,160,000, the Bank of Hamburg, with a capital of $500,000, and the Bank of Newberry, with a capital of $300,000, have nearly about the same amount of circulation.

ANDREW MATTHIEU.—We learn that this gentleman, formerly a citizen of this town, but for the last few years a resident of Stokes or Forsythe county, recently died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Sheek, near Smith Grove in Davie county. The deceased, a native of France, attained the great age of 96 years. He was much respected by those who knew him, and strict in the observance of the little courtesies of life.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Mr. Matthieu was, in many respects a remarkable man. We saw him some years since at the Pilot Mountain, when he was over 90 years of age, and yet his senses were remarkably acute, and his frame still vigorous. He came to the United States with Count de Grasse, not long after the Declaration of Independence, and although a resident of this country ever since, his accent was as strongly French as though but a recent emigrant. He questioned us about Wilmington people whose very names had passed away, and of all he mentioned, we could trace but one, who is still among us—our venerable fellow-citizen, Dr. DeRosset, whom Mr. Matthieu spoke of as a young man—nay, recollected as a mere youth.

General Cavaignac.

The death of this distinguished gentleman has already been announced. He alone, of French politicians, seemed to be able to understand the existence of liberty without license and of order without despotism. He alone of the Republican leaders of 1848, appeared to possess administrative ability and the nerve necessary for the occasion. During the days of July of that year, he had to crush Red Republicanism with a strong hand, and he did it, but the arms which he used for the repression of anarchy and the prevention of rapine, he never turned against liberty. Military Governor of Paris, Provisional Dictator, head of the army, he never abused his position—his history is stained by the treachery of no *coup de etat*—he never deported the best blood of France to the fatal swamps of Cayenne. He was as far removed from the socialism of Ledru Rollin, as from the absolutism of Louis Napoleon. He was a man of action and not of words.

His record is closed and the friends of rational liberty in France have lost their most sensible, prudent and reliable leader. According to some of the Hibernian philologists, the title of the Grand Turk—the Padishah, is simply a corruption of Paddy Shaw, and it is also asserted, though with more plausibility, that Cavaignac, is the French form of the old Irish name of Cavanah, the General being descended from a Irish officer who went to France after the violation of the Treaty of Limerick.

The Speakership.

It would appear to be generally conceded that the Democrats of the House of Representatives will concentrate their forces upon the Honorable James Orr, of S. C., for the Speakership. Mr. Orr is certainly the most prominent candidate, and it is to be hoped that no delay may be experienced in effecting the organization. If difficulties or disagreements are to occur we trust that they will not be alowed to interfere with the preliminary steps.

DOGS.—Last week a female dog, a resident of Savannah Georgia, produced at one litter *nineteen* puppies, all alive. She died shortly after, leaving them orphans.

The Foreign News.

It is difficult to say how the news by the Arabia ought to be regarded. Favorably, we suppose, inasmuch as it exhibits fewer failures and greater firmness in the English commercial world, than we had been led to expect. Still, there have been failures, and one of the leading Liverpool banks has suspended, interfering with the regular course of business at that great port. This, with the Western Bank of Scotland, forms the present limit of Bank embarrassments in Great Britain. Whether these banks can be set on their legs again remains to be seen. The Borough Bank of Liverpool, and the Western Bank of Scotland, located at Glasgow, have, no doubt, become somewhat complicated by the crisis on this side. Liverpool and Glasgow are great centres of the American trade. Consequent upon these bank difficulties at Liverpool, there was a temporary stoppage of business in the cotton line, at least the business was small and prices merely nominal, with a slight downward tendency. This unfavorable condition of things will soon pass away.

In other respects, the indications are favorable. The fall of Delhi re-establishes confidence in England. The neck of the mutiny in India is broken, and that simply by the European troops in the country, assisted by a few regiments drawn from China and the different colonial posts. When the large reinforcements, now pouring in from Europe, shall have had time to take part, the fight will be over, and the mutiny be a matter to be dealt with by the police, rather than by the military.—By the Spring, the Sepoys will cease to keep the field anywhere, as a force, and will only be troublesome as robbers and banditti. No quarter will be shown, we suppose.

The English Government Funds are, of course, somewhat higher. These fluctuate little, however. They are a fixity, and if an Englishman never dreams of the debt being paid, as little does he imagine the possibility of its repudiation, or the failure of the payment of interest at its stated time.

Upon the whole, the state of things is better than we had looked for. We trust that the worst may really have been passed. If the appearances be not delusive we may look for a favorable reaction even before the advent of the coming year. This reaction is even already felt in the Northern cities. Slowly, to be sure, but none the less certainly, factories are resuming business. The change from the lowest point is not a great one, but it is in the right direction. The New York Banks talk about a speedy resumption—perhaps too speedy. Tied together as matters are, aresumption, to be permanent, must be general, and it must be founded upon general solvency. Surely, if the country was insolvent in October, it could not have worked itself straight by January. If it was not, then the hurricane that has prostrated so many good and useful men owed its force mainly to senseless panic or the adroit movements of interested and conscienceless speculators.

The Mormon Fuss.

The news of the "Army for Utah" will be found in another column. Although we sincerely trust that the lives of the brave men now exposed to privation and suffering may not fall a sacrifice to their exertions in the service of their country, there can be no doubt that nothing could tend so directly to the removal of the Mormon difficulty, and of the Mormons themselves, as an attack upon the forces of the United States. Let the Mormons massacre, or be instrumental in the massacre of a detachment of United States troops—let them commit an overt act of violence, and seal that act with the stamp of blood and atrocity, and, at the call of the Government, volunteers will spring forth from Illinois and Missouri sufficient to sweep them from the face of the earth, and willing and eager to do so. The Mormons stand on ticklish ground, if they only knew it, and, although fraud might hide them in their distant retirement, neither braggadocia nor violence will avail them anght against the aroused anger of a great people. The fools think that the little body of regulars is all that the Union can send against them. Let them only act upon that supposition, and they will seal their own doom beyond recall.

"The Unemployed."

The Manufacturer and Merchant are forced to sell their goods at a heavy reduction, or not sell them at all. Real Estate cannot be disposed of at the rates which obtained not long since, nor can the same rents be expected. How then can the manufacturer afford to pay the operative the same prices that ruled in times of expansion? How can the same prices be paid for building houses which will neither sell or rent for anything like the same money?

We all know that the merchant, the manufacturer and the builder are forced to suspend business or suspend payment, while many go by the board. They suffer in common with the laborer and the mechanic. They have to submit to the reduction of profits—nay, to absolute loss to sustain themselves.

Well now, how does the thing work? We see that a meeting of the unemployed was held last week in Philadelphia, and it was represented that the state of trade would not justify the factories in paying the rates of wages that they had been paying before the "crisis" came, and while goods were high. If they attempted it, they would run at a dead loss and must fail. One of the unemployed fiercely asserted that he would die before he worked for less than full rates, and this declaration was applauded to the echo. Not one of those who talked so eloquently of their desire to work, would do anything for less than the full rates of flush times and high goods.

A very great amount of work would be done, even in the dullest times, if it could be done with a reasonable prospect of profit, or without a certainty of loss. We like to see wages high—just as high as business will afford. But it is folly and worse, for men to insist upon starving because they cannot get wages far higher than can possibly be given under existing circumstances.

Governor Wise.

Hon. Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, is out in a letter in the Richmond *Enquirer* in response to the call made upon him by that paper. He defines his position upon existing politics and political divisions, with especial reference to the state of things in Virginia. He sees no reasonable ground for opposition to Mr. Hunter. He does not think that Mr. Walker has acted with proper discretion as Governor of Kanzas, but adds that he is not prepared to pronounce conclusively on his course without a full hearing. If Governor Walker can explain his course, he shall be pleased, and will gladly render a verdict of "not guilty,"—if he cannot—if, upon full examination, Mr. Hunter and other Senators can not be satisfied with such an explanation as Gov. Walker may be able to give, then let him be condemned. The Governor does not approve of the tone of sweeping denunciation indulged in by the Enquirer, any more than he does of the pre-determined opposition of some of the ultra organs.

Upon the whole we think Gov. Wise's letter will have a good effect in Virginia. Of course the letter bears the characteristic marks of the Governor's vigorous and somewhat peculiar style. If Henry A. Wise is an "ass," it would be hard to know who is entitled to be called a man of ability.

☞ General Walker is to be pursued by a United Steamer. As the Fashion, on board which he and his party are embarked, is swifter than the pursuer, and has got the start, we think the pursuit will hardly succeed.

☞ The amount of money in the United States Treasury, subject to draft, at the close of last week, was eight millions and three-quarters.

We Won't Stand it Any Longer.

When any wicked man has any wicked thing to say against the fair descendants of Eve, he straightway says it, laying the blame upon the *Journal*. The *Journal* repudiates all such things—the *Journal* most solemnly and potently believes that all women are angels, not excepting Mrs. Cunningham, although *she* is *rather* a fallen angel—*slightly*, as one might say. The *Journal* goes for extending the area of freedom. The *Journal* believes that crinoline and civilisation are interchangeable terms. The *Journal* believes extensively—it has much faith—yea, verily.

Now therefore, for these and sundry other good causes us thereunto moving, do we protest against the *Clinton Independent*, and all others in like manner offending.—The last *Independent*, under the head of "Extravagance," says that "some time ago, Fulton of the *Wilmington Journal* accused the ladies of producing the hard times by their extravagance. He said the Empress of France had introduced the present extravagant system of dressing and our American ladies had caught the example," etc., etc.

Now, we deny the charge against us of accusing the ladies of anything. The *Independent* only states one-half of the position assumed by the *Journal*. We said that Louis Napoleon had started the career of extravagance, in order that a larger market might be opened for the silks of Lyons and St. Etienne, the lawns and laces of Valenciennes and Alencon, the fancy goods and jewelry of Paris. The fair and fascinating Eugenie only carried out his wishes, when, with the natural vanity of an Empress, and a pretty woman, she extended her garments and started other people to doing likewise. So that, after all, a grim politician, and not a pretty little Spaniard, is at the bottom of the mischief.

We say that the masculines are to blame in all cases. If Eve *did* give the apple to Adam, did not the Devil give it to *her*, and isn't the Devil a female. Certainly, that's just the case with Eugenie. Louis Napoleon started her off, and she start'd off "the rest of mankind."

All these things are so, and they can't be any so-er. If all the crabbed people were to growl themselves hoarse, things would go on old fashion. If man and eke woman cannot add a cubit unto his or her stature, it is nowhere said that they may not add a few yards to their circumference; and whose business is it? What is money good for if not to be spent; and if not money, then what's the use of credit if not to procure articles of ornament, which ought always to take precedence of mere utility. Does not the gorgeous flower come first to please the eye, before the vulgar fruit which is simply good to eat and to sustain life? Of course it does.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

From the Report of James P. Robertson, Esq., General Superintendent, we learn that the Receipts for the year ending 30th September, 1857, have been as follows:—

Receipts from Through Travel,	$203,127 91
" " Way "	68,377 28
" " Up Freight and minor sources,	57,622 66
" " Down Freight,	90,638 07
" " Mail,	42,750 00
Making a total of	$462,515 92
And the Expenditures (both ordinary and extraordinary) for operating the Road,	$221,577 63
Leaving a nett revenue equal to	$240,938 29

and showing a total gain in the receipts over the preceding twelve months of $40,131 70, or 10 per cent., nearly; and the cost of operating 47 per cent. of the gross revenue.

The "*extraordinary*" items of disbursement included in the statement may be thus enumerated:

Ten new Box Cars, made in Company's Shop,	$6,000 00
Two new Passenger Locomotives,	17,500 00
Repairs to Steamboat George L. Champion,	4,000 00
Total,	$27,500 00

From the Report of the President and Directors, we learn that the bonded and floating debt of the company is $1.213,000 00. The President in his report, goes into an able and elaborate calculation to show how this indebtedness can be managed and finally extinguished. During the year a considerable amount of floating debt has been paid, and also accounts belonging more properly to the operating expenses of former years.

Upon the whole, the exhibit is a cheering one, and the prospect for a remuneration to those enterprising citizens who have invested their money is rapidly brightening, as the time approaches when a dividend may fairly be expected at no distant day.

LOUISIANA SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The anti-Slidell Democrats have triumphed in the Louisiana Legislature, and J. P. Henderson and J. W. Hemphill have been elected to the United States Senate in place of Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin. The Senators elect are straight-out anti-Walker men, and will vote against his confirmation. Slidell and Benjamin were in favor of Walker.—Benjamin is a man of ability—a Buchanan Whig—not a Democrat. Slidell is a manœuvering politician, and properly thrown overboard. The Louisiana Democrats have set a good example. Let all nominees of the Democratic party be up to the true requirements of principle, or cease to aspire to the positions in the gift of the party. And let them speak out at that, and not permit their lips to be sealed by policy when their judgments prompt them to avow their opposition to undemocratic acts on the part of the servants of the people.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company met this forenoon at the Court House, and organized by calling Major Haynsworth, of South Carolina, to the chair, and appointing Messrs. G. R. French and Wm. A. Walker, of Wilmington, secretaries. The secretaries, with Rev. Mr. Bartlett, of South Carolina, were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the amount of stock represented.

We understand that M. Costin, Esq., represents the stock held by the State of North Carolina, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Williamson, of South Carolina, represent the stock held by that State. The stock held by the Town of Wilmington, will, we presume, be represented by His Honor, the Mayor, that of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, by the President, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

☞ We enjoyed the pleasure of a visit this morning, from Mr. Davenport, Editor of the New Berne Express. Mr. D. seems to be in fine health and spirits—speaks cheerfully of the prospects of the newspaper business in his section, and is *not* entitled to the jack-knife. We trust his visit to our place may be a pleasant one.

We are always pleased to meet our brother editors, and generally find them to be clever fellows. Mr. Davenport seems to be no exception to the rule.—*Ib.*

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Charlotte *Whig* of Tuesday, the 17th inst., states that Mr. Matthew Crawford, Commission Merchant of that place, was killed the night before, on the Charlotte and S. C. R. R.—Mr. Crawford was passing from one car to another while the train was in motion, when he fell between and was run over by the train.

☞ Messrs. Merrill & Pierce have laid on our table, Harper for December. It is profusely illustrated. The articles pictorially embellished, are, "A Christmas Garland of American Poems," "Madrass, in Pictures," "The King Conquered," and "The Virginians," being the four first chapters of Thackeray's new novel, a sequel or continuation of "Henry Esmond," by the same author.

☞ The banks of New York hold some nineteen millions of specie. Resumption at an early day is looked upon as certain.

☞ Messrs Pinckney Anderson and J. W. Campbell, have been elected to the United States Senate from Texas, and not from Louisiana.

One Week Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., arrived here this morning, with highly important intelligence.

Gen. Havelock was at Cawnpore, and had been considerably reinforced. The garrison at Lucknow still gallantly held out. Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

Heavy failures had occurred at Liverpool.

The Borough Bank had suspended.

Prioress and Babylon were beaten for the Cambridgeshire stake.

The Spanish ministry had organized.

The Prince of Prussia has undertaken to conduct the public affairs. The health of the King, however, was improving.

The Swiss elections had resulted largely in favor of the Liberals.

There had been more failures in Vienna, but the worst of the crisis was believed to be over.

Money was active and unchanged.

The Arabia brough out $1,000,000. Sir Wm. Gore Ousley was a passenger.

The Latest.

LONDON, Saturday.—The funds, on yesterday, closed firm, at an advance of ¾ under the influence of American news by the Fulton. The crisis is believed to have passed, and there is an unusual demand for money at easier rates.

Large transactions have taken place in Illinois Central shares at improved prices.

Several of the strongest Manchester firms have suspended.

The British troops assaulted Delhi on the 14th of September, and effected a lodgment after six days' obstinate resistance, and on the 20th had entire possession of the city. Great numbers of the mutineers escaped, and among them the King of Delhi and his two sons.—Fifty British officers were killed.

General Havelock, reinforced by General Outram, had started to raise the siege of Lucknow.

Fears are entertained of a new outbreak at Assara.—A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been discovered.

The news from the Bombay presidency is favorable, although a few cases of dissatisfaction had occurred. A serious plot had been discovered to murder the Europeans at Barrachee, but it was thwarted. The markets at Calcutta were very dull, but active at Bombay.

Among the failures in England are those of Thorreton, Huggins, Ward, & Co., of Manchester, with liabilities amounting to £500,000; W. H. Brand & Co., of London, in the American trade, with £140,000 liabilities; Charles Smith & Co., of Manchester; James Condie, of Perth, £180,000 liabilities.

Sir William Ousely goes as a special minister to Central America, by the way of Washington.

Gen. Cavaignac died of disease of the heart.

In Spain Gen. Armero is Minister of War and president of the council; M. Mon, Minister of Finance, and M. De la Rosa of Foreign Affairs.

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth had sailed for Japan.—The Levant and San Jacinto were at Shanghai. The blockade of Canton river was strictly maintained. Teas had considerably advanced at Hong-Kong.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week £154,000.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ST. JOHNS, Nov. 15.—The steamer Ariel, from Southampton, with dates to the 6th inst., passed Cape Race last night, on her way to New York. The news boat arrangement of the associated press enables us to forward in advance a brief outline of her advices.

The Ariel brings $400,000 in specie.

Consols at London closed at 89⅝a89¾.

Manchester advices were unfavorable.

Cotton Market—Sales of the three days at Liverpool 15,500 bales. Prices closed with a declining tendency.

Breadstuffs—Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. Corn closed with a downward tendency.

Rice was firm.

The English money market was depressed.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The steamer Niagara arrived out on the 1st.

The Belgian ministry had resigned.

The health of the King of Prussia was still improving.

The arrangements for the launch of the steamer Great Eastern proved a failure.

There is nothing later from India.

MARKETS.—Richardson's circular quotes flour dull and steady. Wheat has declined 2d. to 5d. Red Wheat 6s. 8d. a 7s. 8d. Mixed Corn 41s.

Lard is heavy at 68s. Rice is firm.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 6th.

An attempt has been made to launch the Leviathan Great Eastern, on the 3d November. She moved several feet when an accident to the machinery put a stop to further operations. Operations cannot be resumed until December. Meantime the vessel is in danger of settling.

The London money market was unfavorably effected by the Niagara's news. Consols on Saturday, 5th inst., reached 90½, and afterwards receeded. Money was active. The bank continued to lose gold. Apprehensions of a rise of discount to nine per. cent prevail.

Cavaignac's funeral was imposing—15,000 persons followed the hearse. All passed off quietly. There was no address at the tomb.

The City of Washington brings 11,000 pounds in specie. Bigland, Athayer & Co's. circular reports flour as dull at a decline of sixpence to one shilling; others say flour is dull and steady

From the Washington Union.

Important from Utah—Burning of Government Wagons by the Mormons.

The following important news appears in the St. Louis Republican of the 11th instant. It will be seen that news had reached Lawrence that the Mormons had burnt seventy-five government wagons. We regret to add, that a letter was received in this city yesterday from an entirely reliable source confirming that intelligence:

"Highly important intelligence has just been received at Fort Leavenworth, by express from Fort Laramie, with advices of October 22d. Lieut. Col. Cooke's command of second dragoons were four miles this side, and had encountered a snow-storm five days previously. Col. Albert S. Johnston was last heard from two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie, and snow was seven inches deep one hundred miles this side of where the express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn, and entire absence of grass, the teams of the entire command and the horses of the second dragoons were failing rapidly.

"News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three government trains (seventy-five wagons) near Green river, ninety miles *behind* Col. Alexander's command, (10th infantry,) which constituted the van-guard of the army. It was rumored that the 10th and 5th infantry and the batteries of artillery would go over and take possession of a Mormon village on Bear river for winter quarters. It is stated that the dragoons had a month's supply of corn, at half-allowance, and not a particle of grass. With snow on the ground, at that, it seems like madness for them to proceed beyond Laramie—certainly such a step could only be justified in view of the prospect of actual hostilities this winter, of which no one at this distance can judge.

"There was probably never before any portion of our army subjected to such privations and to whom the future presents such a gloomy picture as in the case at present with the 'army for Utah.' And it can be said without disparagement to others that no portion of our army could have been better selected to battle with the hardships of a campaign, which more than all others proves the soldier, than the '*army for Utah.*' The commander, Col. Albert S. Johnston, of the 2nd cavalry, stands among the first in ability in the army, with the indefatigable Major Fitzjohn Porter at his elbow. Under his command, and emulating him in his zeal of warriors, and the respective commanders of the 10th infantry, Colonel Alexander, and the 5th infantry, Lieut. Col. White, while the trying duty—the almost hopeless task of conducting the 'rear guard' (the six companies of 2d dragoons) through a snowy path to its distant goal—rests with Lieut. Col. Cooke. No one familiar with the operations of our army for the last twenty years will fear that any of these officers will prove recreant to the important trusts confided to them. We may rest assured that if, upon Col. Johnson's arrival on the verge of the Salt Lake Valley, circumstances urge the propriety of immediate action, offensively, towards the Mormons, *it will be done* with a bold and decisive hand. Certainly no act is better calculated to hasten the inevitable doom of Mormonism than this attempt, on their part to destroy the army supplies. Nothing should shield them from the just retribution of an outraged government.

"We doubt if Colonel Johnston will be able, when his whole force is concentrated, to muster over one thousand men for duty. Such an army so far from the base line is too small to cope long with vigorous resistance."

A FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.—A *mule* died on Saturday last in Richmond, Va.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The mails per steamer Granada have just arrived. She is still detained at quarantine, having yellow fever on board.

The advices from California are generally unimportant.

The news from the mines is of an encouraging description.

The vigilance committee have revoked the penalties attached to the sentences of banishment pronounced by them.

The San Francisco markets were quiet.

There had been no arrivals from Atlantic ports.

An arrival from the plains confirms the statement heretofore made that on the 10th or 12th of September a train consisting of one hundred persons were slain by the Indians, except a few children, who were sold to the Mormons. It was generally believed that the Mormons were at the bottom of the affair.

An arrival at San Francisco from China brings information that all the Enropean residents at Ningpo were banished on the 4th of August.

Two Weeks Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamer St. Louis, with the California mails of the 20th ult., has arrived. She left Havana on the 10th inst., and brings about one million dollars in specie.

Arrival of the St. Louis with the California Mails.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The steamer St. Louis from Aspinwall, arrived this morning, bringing California dates to the 20th.

Com. Mervine, late of the ship Independence, and a portion of her officers and crew came passengers in the St. Louis.

The ship Lotus, from New York, arrived at San Francisco on the 14th ult. She spoke, September 3d, ship Andalusia, from Baltimore, bound to Callao.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th.

P. H. Burnett has been appointed Supreme Justice of California in the place of Mr. Murray, deceased.

Business was unusually dull.

The receipts of gold dust were satisfactory.

The St. Louis brings $1,170,000 in specie.

The Indians have attacked the settlements of Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants and carrying off all the stock and provisions. An express had arrived at Sacramento asking aid to pursue the marauders.

The San Francisco money market was comparatively easy.

Interesting from Kansas—Adjournment of the Constitutional Convention—Formation of a Provisional Government, &c., &c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The Lecompton correspondent of the Republican says that the Kansas constitutional convention adjourned on the 7th inst. A provisional government, with General Calhoun as Governor, was formed, to go into operation immediately.

The convention passed a separate clause sanctioning slavery, which is the only section that will be submitted to the people. It is thought to be the design to get the constitution accepted by Congress prior to the assembling of the Territorial Legislature.

Governor Walker has been appealed to to convene an extra session to meet this contingency. The apportionment of the State provides for forty-five Representatives and fifteen Senators.

The Methodist Protestant Church at the North and West.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—A special convention of the delegates from the various annual conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North and West has been in session here for several days.

No important action was taken until yesterday, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, we have received satisfactory information that entire freedom of discussion on the subject of slavery cannot be enjoyed in Lynchburg; and whereas we do not feel under obligations to meet our Southern brethren upon any other ground than upon terms of equality; therefore

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary for representatives of the North and West to attend the general conference at Lynchburg, with a view to secure redress of the grievances which we suffer."

At the afternoon session a memorial to the general conference was drawn up, which says:

"It is our earnest desire to perpetuate the union with the General Association, but we must in Christian fairness state that insuperable impediments prevent the continuance of the union; that the traffic in slaves and the voluntary holding of slaves conflicts with the rights of humanity, and we regard it as our bounden duty as ministers and members of the church to oppose the above practice; also, that the word 'white' be struck from the constitution."

The memorial was adopted.

The convention will probably adjourn to-day.

The Storming of Delhi.

The Bombay times has the following account of the attack on Delhi:

Several batteries, armed with heavy guns, were established in a commanding position within a short distance from the city walls, so that the bastions could be destroyed by our fire. This was successfully accomplished, but with the loss of two officers, Lieut. Hildebrand of the artillery, and Lieut. Bannerman, of the Belooch battalion, who were killed. Having established batteries in advanced positions, the bombardment of the city commenced, and the Cashmere and Moree bastions suffered severely from our shot and shell. The enemy replied smartly with their grape and musketry, but our fire was kept up with undiminished vigor. On the 10th and 11th of September one or two sorties were made by the enemy, but without any result, notwithstanding the proximity of our batteries to the walls. For two days longer our artillery continued to play on the city, until on the 12th the Cashmere bastion, and half the adjacent curtains were in ruins. Preparations were now made for the assault, and Gen. Wilson, in an order issued a few days, previous, laid down the line of conduct to be pursued by the troops. No quarter was to be given to the mutineers, but the women and children were to be spared. On the 14th of September the assault was made on the city, which was entered by a division of our troops who succeeded in effecting a lodgment and driving the enemy before them.

The following telegraphic message gives particulars of the successful assault upon Delhi:

The assault took place yesterday morning soon after daybreak, and the storming was entirely successful.—We were soon in possession of the end of the fort, with the Cashmere, Cabul and Moree gates, which we now hold, with the church, college and other large buildings near this one, in which the headquarters are. Preparations are making for heavy batteries to knock the mutineers out of those parts of the city in which they now are. Many of the city people have come in for and received quarters; Sepoys wanted to come, but were not permitted.

The following extra of the Delhi Gazette gives further details of the storming operations on the 14th:

Delhi was stormed this morning, and the British forces are in possession of the line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, and the Moree gate and bastion, the English church, Skinner's house, the college and the grounds about. Preparations are being made to turn the guns from the captured bastions on the city, and to bring up other guns and mortars to commanding points.

The enemy for the present retain the Lahore and other bastions, the palace, Selimghur and the chief part of the city; but our hold of the portion that has been secured appears firm, and the fall of the remainder is to be expected.

Sept. 15, 9 A. M.—We continue to hold the city from the College to the Cabul gate, and the enemy holds the magazine, which we are now shelling. The palace is also now being shelled. Many of the mutineers had fled yesterday.

8 P. M.—All well. We have made a breach in the magazine and storm it at dawn. The enemy's musketry fire is much reduced.

Sept. 16, 7 A. M.—The following message has just been received from Delhi:—"The magazine was stormed at day-light by the 61st Foot, Belooch battalion, and part of Wilde's regiment. We had only a few wounded and the enemy about forty killed. One hundred and twenty-five guns were taken in the magazine."

Sept. 17.—"The latest message from Delhi is up to 2 P. M. yesterday. Our mortars continue to play upon the place from the magazine enclosure. The enemy entirely abandoned the Kishengunge battery, and we have found in it, in position, five 18 pounder mortars, making the total number of pieces of ordnance taken in and before Delhi upwards of 200.

"The battery across the river opposise Kinghur is also reported to have been abandoned by the mutineers, who are in detached groups fighting from the tops of houses; their organization into regiments is fast being broken up."

MISSING VESSEL.—Bark L. & A. Hobart, Martin, of and from Wilmington, N. C., for Cardenas, went to sea from the bar on September 9, and has not since been heard from. She was undoubtedly lost in the hurricane which visited that vicinity a few days after—the same in which the Central American foundered.

Gen. Walker's Expedition.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The steamer Dick Keip, which took Gen. Walker and men from the mailboat in Mobile harbor, has returned to Mobile, having placed all the "filbusters" aboard Walker's steamer Fashion, which sailed for Nicaragua. The whole party consists of about four hundred men, a thousand stand of arms, a large quantity of munitions and provisions for three or four months.

Election of United States Senators.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—J. P. Henderson and J. W. Hempell are elected to the United States Senate.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday last, Richard Bolin was killed near this town by the accidental discharge of his gun, in his own hands. He was raising his gun to shoot a squirrel, when it exploded and lodged the entire load in his head.

On the same day, near Franklington, Paul Sparrow, a youth of 14, was killed in a similar manner whilst gunning.

And a few days ago, at Washington, N. C., a negro man belonging to Allen Grist, Esq., was killed by the discharge of a gun in his own hands.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Chief Engineer Magraw's wagon road train arrived en route at Washington Territory and have gone into winter quarters. They corroborate the reported destruction of a government train by the Mormons. In consequence of the new discoveries by the recent explorations, the military have abandoned the old route and are approaching Salt Lake by the open plains of the Bear and Malade rivers. Young disclaims all knowledge of or participation in the destruction of the supply trains.

The Santa Fe Mail reports grass and water plenty on the plains.

The Cheyennes were alarmed and desirous of peace.

The London Times on the Bank Suspensions.

On the subject of the suspension of the banks here the London Times of October 27 says:

The entire suspension of specie payments by the New York and Boston banks, reported this morning by the American mail, is the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for. Had the step been taken a fortnight earlier an immense amount of ruin might have been averted. The banks, after having by their mismanagement brought about the state of affairs which rendered the panic possible, sought to save themselves by the sacrifice of the whole mercantile community; but the public at last having taken the matter in their own hands, and forced them to a stoppage, which will place them in the same condition with their victims, and thus terminate the struggle.

Their course had been simply this: By a system of most imprudent advances they had encouraged the public to rely on abundant accommodation, not only on bills of exchange, but on the bonds and promisory notes of railway and other corporations. When the over issues of this latter class of securities began to excite alarm, and it was seen by a knot of speculators that if they could be brought into sudden descredit general confusion would ensue, the bank turned round upon those they had deluded, and not merely refused further accommodation, but called in as far as possible, all that had been granted. Of course, universal fright followed, but as firm after firm went down the banks still boasted that they were determined to maintain themselves, and actually excited some sort of admiration at the grandeur of their resolve. But it was plain they could not succeed, and that, even supposing their preservation possible, it might be paid for too dearly.

In the opinion of calm lookers-on another week was alone required to stop every house throughout the State. Apprehensive, however, of the penalty of losing their charters, and animated by individual rivalry, they continued blindly stubborn. The community at last, it appears, with an instinct of despair, resolved to bring them to an end. A converted run was arranged by the depositors, and on the evening before the departue of the packet a general stoppage was ascertained to be inevitable. Eighteen of those establishments had already been brought down, and the thirty-three that remained saw that another day would seal their fate.

A deputation of the presidents of three of the largest was therefore despatched to the governor of the State at Albany, to pray for the necessary legislative steps to legalize the suspension, and meanwhile a notification of the event was given in all the New York papers of the morning of the 14th inst. Its effects was instantaneous. Every one, it is said, seemed to feel that the ordinary channels of business would forthwith be restored, and that from that moment the progress of recovery would commence. The steamer sailed at noon, at the last accounts, therefore, reached only to 11 o'clock, a. m., but a *post*-script of that date announces that everything was going on quietly and that all excitement had passed away.—This result was perfectly natural. The inconvertible paper of the banks would now circulate at a value in proportion to the discretion with which it might be issued; and supposing it to be kept within close limits, there is no reason that it should fall much, if at all, below par.

No doubt was entertained that the legislature of New York would sanction the movement, and the period of resumption is contemplated to be the 5th of April. In the interval about £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 of gold may be expected from California, and speculative shipments of specie from this side must result only in loss.—The great danger which has pressed upon our money market during the past two or three weeks is therefore lightened. It is also believed that many failures that must have occurred here if the present event had not taken place will be averted, and that news may arrive by future packets of the resumption of business by several of those among the New York firms whose fall was occasioned solely by the inability to sell produce, or even to negotiate undoubted bills.

THE SPECIE BY THE ARABIA.—It appears that of the specie brought to New York by the Arabia, from England, £20,000 was consigned to the Commercial Bank of Kingston, Canada; £16,500 to A. Belmont, New York; £10,000 to the Bank of the State of New York; £10,000 to Pairier & Co., New York; £19,000 to Sheyer & Co., New York; £10.000 to Moore & Son, New York; £11,000 to order, and the balance to various firms and individuals, in sums ranging from £100 up to £5,000.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF NEW YORK.—The space between the millstones is narrowing daily. The pressure has broken down many of the great houses, but the grinding of the poor is just beginning. It begins to be shown by the record of the lower courts and the books of the Almshouse Commissioners. On Saturday night last, 248 persons were accommodated with lodging at the twenty two different station houses of the city—a number almost unprecedented for this season of the

From the Raleigh Standard.

Wilmington.

Wilmington is the most *City-like* town in the State. Its principal streets and sidewalks are well paved, and the buildings on its thoroughfares of trade are compactly constructed and crowded closely together. Further up from the river there are many handsome residences, some of them, we learned, quite costly. The residences of John A. Taylor, Esq., is of marble and brick, and cost some thirty thousand dollars. That of John Dawson, Esq. in the same quarter of the town, will be, when finished, a model of architectural taste and skill.—We saw several handsome and imposing church edifices; also, the new City Hall, a large building, and which, when completed, will be at once an ornament to the town and creditable to the liberality and public spirit of its citizens. Its estimated cost from first to last, including iron railling for enclosing and improvement of the ground, is about $75,000.

The town is lighted with gas, giving it a cheerful and business-like appearance at night. Its hotels are well conducted and while we were there they were crowded by persons in attendance on the meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Road. We stopped at Holmes' Hotel, where we found a good room, a well furnished table, and a gentlemanly and attentive landlord and clerk.

Our Wilmington friends are feeling to some extent the effects of the existing monetary pressure. Business of all kinds is dull. We observe a number of vessels in port; but owing to the decline in prices and the unwillingness of holders of produce to sell just now, the owners of vessels do not obtain such cargoes as they did a month or two since. The pressure, however, cannot continue long.

We saw with our own eyes that of which we have so often heard, to wit, cabbages, onions, apples, irish potatoes, hay and the like in large quantities in the Wilmington market, not from the interior of North-Carolina, but from the Northern States. No sensible person will blame the Wilmington people for this. On the contrary, we know they are anxious to trade more extensively than they do with the people of their own State west of them, and a way for this trade has been opened as far west as Charlotte; yet they are still dependent to a large extent on the Northern States for their vegetables, their hay, their butter, and other articles of daily domestic use. Ho! ye agriculturists, ye farmers and gardeners of the interior and western portions of the State! do ye wish to make money? Are ye alive to *your own* interests? If so, produce a surplus of these things and send them to Wilmington. Go there and trade. Sell for money, or exchange your products for groceries and dry goods.—Wilmington is said to be the cheapest market in the South in the way of groceries and West India products generally. Her merchants are enterprising and honest, and her citizens have labored for years, and are still laboring to build up a commercial City, worthy of the State. If you cannot do quite as well by going there to trade, which we do not admit, nevertheless go, *for it is your own State*. What Wilmington exports she gets the specie for, or its equivalent; and this specie, or its equivalent, is just so much added to the wealth of North Carolina. But if you send or carry your produce to markets out of the State, you are compelled to take bank paper for it—the bank paper of other States; and thus it is *that other States not only export but bank for us to a large extent*. Is not that so?

While absent we had the gratification of meeting and spending some pleasant hours with our cotemporaries of the *Journal*, and *Commercial*, and the *Herald*, Wilmington, and of the *Independent* Clinton. We wanted to know of Burr where he got the humor for his Editorials, when he solemnly pointed by way of reply to a row of Patent Office Reports and Congressional Globes. Going into the *Journal* office and walking through it with Fulton, we were at no loss to account for the thoughtful character of his writings, seeing that his editorial chair is placed directly over the boiler of the steam engine which turns his presses. And as for our venerable cotemporary of the *Commercial*, his patience is tried and made perfect by his having to ascend two or three flights of steps before he can reach his office, and when up there, his wits are constantly enlivened and sharpened by the music of one of Hoe's cylinder presses, which rotates within a few feet of him. May these our cotemporaries always make as good "*impressions*" on others as they made on us; and may they all, collectively and individually, escape the great "*lock up*" prepared for Editors and other bad people "down below."

The Death of Gen. Cavaignac.

Among the items of news brought by the Arabia and published on Saturday was the announcement that the distinguished French general, Eugen Cavaignac, no longer lives. He has died, it seems, of a broken heart. He fell dead, while out shooting, of aneurism of the heart, and was buried at Paris on the 30th ult.

Gen. Cavaignac was born at Paris, December 15th, 1802. He entered the army at an early age, and in 1828 held a command in the French expedition to Morea. In the revolution of July, 1830, he was in garrison at Arras, and both there, and afterwards, at Metz, he openly avowed revolutionary principles. In consequence of this he was sent by the government to Africa, where he greatly distinguished himself. After the capture of Tlemcen, in 1836, he was left in command of the citadel of that place, in which perilous situation he displayed great bravery, repeatedly repelling the attacks of the Arabs. From that time he was actively engaged in the Algerine war, and rose rapidly in the service.

When the republic was inaugurated in the spring of '48, Lamartine, who was placed at the head of the provisional government, raised him to the rank of commandant of the military province of Algeria. This tribute was paid to him by the poet-statesmen, not only because he knew his eminent fitness as a soldier for the post, but because of his well-know attachment to constitutional republican government.

In this position he remained until he was elected by a most appreciative constituency to the Legislative Assembly. He continued in that body until the Lamartine Provisional Government failed, when he became President. In the Assembly, his consistent affection for conservative republicanism was most thoroughly tried. He opposed with equal firmness the restoration of legitimacy as represented in the person of Henry, Prince of Chambord, the return of the Orleanists to power, in the person of the Count of Paris, and the spread of red republicanism and anarchy, as personified by Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc and Raspail.

It was mainly owing to his unshaken and iron firmness that the revolution was put down in June, 1848.—It was true he received powerful aid from Lamoriciere, and other gallant spirits who loved liberty regulated and controlled by law. But he never hesitated or faltered, and where none but Bonaparte had ever succeeded, he too was successful—we mean in the quelling of a Parisian mob, when it had been thoroughly organized and had raised barricades. There is no other instance of success upon the part of those who had tried this experiment, but the suppression of the "Insurrection of Sections," by Napoleon the Great.

He remained in the office of provisional president until the election under the constitution put forth by the Legislative Assembly. All remember how he was beaten by Louis Napoleon for the office of president. Although he received 1,600,000, yet his rival was elected by an almost unsurpassed majority. When the result was announced, however much he might have regretted it, notwithstanding he was in possession of the government, and notwithstanding the army was devoted to him, he quietly, like a true republican, submitted and went into retirement.

Since that time no remarkable or interesting events have taken place in his career, if we except his romantic courtship and marriage and his recent election by the people of Paris to a seat in the imperial Chamber of Deputies. This election was effected in the face of the governmental opposition. It excited attention all over the civilized world, and doubtless gave acute mortification to Louis Napoleon. It was a high tribute to his qualities as a man, and an expression of popular confidence in him, which was peculiarly gratifying to him. Had he been permitted by Providence to enter upon this new career, he would, we believe, have roused into life the latent republicanism of France. He would have been distinguished for a straightforward, manly opposition to the restrictive measure of the present Emporor. Whilst he would have studiously refrained from all low artifice and all base intrigues, he would yet have made the weight of his oppisition most heavily felt by the government.

In losing him France has lost one of her ablest and best men. Simple in his habits, strong in his attachments, yet stern in all the relations of life, he was a man of a singular earnestness of purpose, of strong will and clear head. Republicanism in France has lost the man who was *communi consensu*, its fittest and most natural head, and Louis Napoleon is freed from an an opponent whom he feared more than any other living man in France.

FIRE.—The kitchen of Mr. Robert Johnson, on Hay Mount, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon last. The white family being absent, the cook left the lot, for some purpose, leaving her two children, 4 years of age and under, in the kitchen. It is supposed that these thoughtlessly set fire to the building. The children were saved by the neighbors.

The kitchen was insured for $200.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Richmond South.

The Fall of Delhi—Aspect of Affairs in India.

The English papers are strangely destitute of details in regard to the fall of Delhi. In another column we insert the fullest and most authentic narrative of the event which we are able to compile from our foreign exchanges. It will disappoint public curiosity; for, beyond the simple announcement that Delhi is taken, we have no circumstances of particular interest. The assault was begun on the 14th of September—just four months after the commencement of the siege—and on the 20th—the anniversary of the battle of the Alma—the place was in the possession of the attacking forces. The loss of the British is computed at six hundred. Nothing is told of the suffering of the enemy. That must be realized by an effort of imagination, if indeed, the imagination be equal to the achievement. The address of the commander-in-chief on the eve of the assault will assist us in the conception, It is true he entreats protection for the women and children, but he expressly urges the soldiery to give no quarter; and, to inflame their passions for the bloody work, he recalls the atrocities of Cawnpore to their recollection. We may be sure the hint was not neglected. The English soldier was never remarkable for clemency. We still read with indignation of his exploits in this country during the war of 1812. We remember his more recent barbarities in Finland and at Kertch. But then his ferocity was mitigated in some measure by the obligations of legitimate warfare. Now, he is under no such restraint. He is suppressing a mutiny; he is contending with rebels, and with rebels who have aggravated the guilt of treason by incredible outrages upon the dominant race. He has not only to punish sedition, but to avenge the assassination of his comrades, the violation of his women, and the cruel agonies of his helpless children. Brutal by nature, infuriate from a sense of enormous wrongs, impelled to violence by the exhortations of their General, and enraged by the resistance of a six day's assault—the British army, we may well believe, inflicted retribution upon the Sepoys without remorse or moderation. The world will never have a faithful narative of the capture of Delhi, for then and there things were done which must not be told to Christendom. We are only permitted to know that the carnival of blood continued for a week, and the imagination is left to fill up the picture of a city sacked by a frantic soldiery—of sanctuariesdesecrated, of property destroyed in the wantonness of rage, of houses pillaged, of women violated, of the anguish of mother, the fright of infants and the cries of men in the agonies of death.—Cawnpore was avenged at Delhi with an hundred fold interest to the day of reckoning.

The capture of Delhi by so small a force is not only an occasion of triumph in England, but of surprise and congratulation on the continent. The French press, with all its envy and suppressed hatred to Great Britain, does not pretend to disguise its astonishment at the exploit.—The journals of Vienna are still more extravagant in their admiration of English pluck and perseverence. One paper in particular, takes the capture of Delhi to be the most wonderful achievment of the age. We observe, with satisfaction, that the prestige of England is restored throughout Europe. Everywhere people marvel that she should be able to subdue so portentious an insurrection in her remotest province without any assistance from the central government; for the fall of Delhi is thought to insure the early suppression of the revolt. The rebels have now no rallying point for their scattered forces. The unity of their organization is broken up. They can only disperse themselves over the country, and elude pursuit by the insignificance of their numbers. In this way they may prolong the struggle for a time, but they will be cut to pieces in detail.

Since the capture of Delhi, Lucknow has become the chief interest in India. Here six hundred European soldiers, with their wives and children, are encompassed by thirty thousand Sepoys under NENA SAHIB. So far they stand the siege with incomparable fortitude. They not only hold their own, but in several brilliant sorties they have inflicted heavy loss on the enemy and replenished their exhausted stores. They are now in momentary expectation of relief. The gallant Havelock, reinforced by Sir James Outram, has evacuated Cawnpore, crossed the Ganges, repulsed a detachment of Sepoys, and cleared the road to Lucknow. He is but fifty miles from the place, and will undoubtedly reach it before it falls into the hands of Nena Sahib to suffer the dreadful fate of Cawnpore.

In England exultation over the fall of Delhi is somewhat moderated by two circumstances of evil import; the folly of the government at Calcutta, and the development of a mutinous feeling in the Bombay Presidency. But neither of these misfortunes will postpone the subjugation of the Sepoys to a distant day. Another battle may be fought, with the inevitable result of victory for the European forces; marauding bands will pillage the country and intercept small parties from the British army; some difficulty will be encountered in collecting taxes and enforcing obedience to law; but that England's ascendency will be re-established in India without difficulty, and on a more solid basis than ever, no intelligent person can entertain a moment's doubt.

Land Sales.

On Tuesday last, the following public sales of Land took place at our Court House, under decrees of the Court of Equity:—

The Tract, formerly owened by Charlotte Ward, dec'd, lying on Fishing Creek, and containing 647½ acres, was bid off by Geo. L. Wimberly at $23 per acre—amounting to $14,892 50.

The Tract, formerly owned by Patrick McDowell, on Swift Creek, containing 695½ acres, was bid off by Elisha Cromwell at $20 25 per acre—amounting to $14,083 87.

The Tract, formerly owned by Rufus Thigpen, on Cheek's Creek, containing 326 acres, was bid off by James R. Thigpen for $7,800—being about $24 per acre.

The Tract, formerly owened by George M. Lloyd, on the South side of Tar river, near Tarboro', containing 365 acres, was bid off by Whitmel P. Lloyd for $7,020—about $19¼ per acre.

The Home Tract of the late Patrick McDowell, on Moore's Swamp, 335 acres, subject to his widow's dower, was bid off by her for $800.

The Tract, of Wm. Ann Gardner, near the Rail Road, containing 100 acres, was bid off by William M. Pippen for $300.

The Tract, formerly owned by Samuel Moore, also near the Rail Road, containing 80 acres, was bid off by James Deal at $6 per acre.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

A DIFFERENCE.—A New York letter has the following interesting item of the times:

It is stated that a down town merchant recently repaired to his wife to say that he lacked $1,400 towards payment of a note, which, if he did not meet, would result, in bankruptcy, whereupon his wife gave him $5,000 in gold and notes saved from her house money. That a brother of this same merchant laid by $1,000 in gold at home, being afraid to trust the banks, in order to meet a note. When its use was required, he found it missing. His wife had bought a $1,000 set of furs with it at Stewart's, and the merchant failed.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE,

One of the largest and best Illustrated Weekly Papers of the day—an Imperial Quarto, containing forty columns of choice reading matter every week. Terms of subscription—$2 per year.—To Clubs, 3 copies $5, 10 copies $15. Each subscriber will be entitled to a Gift worth from $1 to $500 in Gold, which will be sent immediately on receipt of the subscription money. SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE—AGENTS WANTED. Becket & Co., Publishers, Nos. 48 & 49 Moffat Building, New York. [Nov. 6.—10-4t.]

Another Instance of the Efficacy of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.

N. M. POINDEXTER, at Union office, September 16th, 1854, says—

"Some weeks since being seriously affected with pain and uneasiness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and at times strong symtoms of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your HOLLAND BITTERS, and I feel it but an act of justice to the article, as well as for the good of those who may be affected with like derangement of the stomach, to state, that the use of one single bottle of this medicine proved of incalculable benefit, having freed the stomach from all sense of depression, and removed every symptom of dyspepsia. I would also remark, that two other members of my family, who were afflicted in a similar manner with myself, were entirely relieved by the use of a single bottle each.

See advertisement. [Nov. 17.—62&12-1w.

☞ A good-looking friend of ours, who is on this side of forty, though somewhat hoary-headed, while absent from the city a few days, used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and on his return called to see his lady-love, but was amused to find she did not recognize him; and immediately determined to pass for a cousin of himself, but was eventually chagrined to find he was supplanting his former self in the affections of the lady, which caused him to make himself known; but the lady still says that she likes the counterfeit better than the original, and insists that he continue (if necessary) to use the Hair Restorative. To be had of the druggists.

St. Louis Morning Herald.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Nov. 17—62-2wood—12-2t

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!!

A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than $80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from ¾ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

☞ After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under $100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over $100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

☞ THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—isf.

MARRIED.

In Sampson County, on the 11th inst., Mr. J. H. STOKES, to Miss MARY C. SMITH, daughter of W. H. Smith, all of Sampson.

DIED.

At Little River, S. C., on the 10th of October, SARAH B. W., daughter of J. A. and S. A. Jenkins, aged 5 years 8 months and 16 days.

Tuscumbia, Ala., and Raleigh, N. C., papers please copy.

In Hyde county, on the 31st ult., Mrs. DINAH WATSON, in her 78th year.

In Beaufort county, at the residence of her son, H. L. Harvey, on Monday, the 2d inst., Mrs. CECILIA HARVEY, aged 72 years.

On Long Creek, on the 8th inst., Mr. JOSEPH HARREL, in the 40th year of his age; he leaves a wife and two small children to deplore his loss.

At Bear Garden, in this County, on the evening of the first day of November, Mr. H. W. WILLEY, in the 57th year of his age.

Montgomery, Alabama, papers please copy.

In this town, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., after a protracted attack of Typhoid Fever and Plurisy, Mrs. MARY ANN RIVENBARK, aged 38 years.

She has left a husband and seven children to mourn their loss. May they find comfort in the promises and consolations of the Gospel of Christ. COM.

In Cliton, on the 11th inst., Mrs. MARY J. WILLIAMS, relict of the late Blaney Williams.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the certificate of stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, for five shares, in name of Eli Cutchins, deceased, having been lost or mislaid, we shall apply to the Board of Directors for a renewal of the same.

A. BRASWELL,
JOHN G. RIEVES,
Ex'rs. Eli Cutchins.

Nov. 20.—12-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAOLINA, } NEW HANOVER COUNTY. } IN EQUITY.

Mary A. Newton and others,—Petition to convert a Slave.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity in the above cause, made at the last Term, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at Leesburg, New Hanover county, on Saturday, the 12th of December next, a likely Negro Boy.

Five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash; the balance on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Given under my hand, at office, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1857. A. M. WADDELL,
Nov. 19—tf C. & M. E.

NOTICE.

WAS TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Duplin county, two negroes, who call themselves NELSON and EDMOND, and say that they belong to William Wright of New Hanover county, in this State.—Nelson is of yellow complexion; Edmond, black. They are about fourteen years old. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Prison charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

Nov. 20—12-tf. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

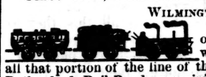
He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

Office Wil., Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road.



WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th Nov., 1857.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD of Directors, the undersigned will proceed to let to contract, all that portion of the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, remaining unlet, between the Cape Fear river at Walker's ferry, in Brunswick county, and the town of Lumberton in Robeson county—comprising 34 sections, with an aggregate of 640,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment—and to that end they invite proposals for the graduation of the whole or any portion thereof, until the 9th day of December next. Proposals to state conditions of payment—what portion will be received in cash—what portion in the bonds of the town of Wilmington, and what portion, if any, in Stock of the Company.

They also invite proposals, until the same day, for the timber required for the Trestle work across the Brown Marsh Swamp in Bladen county, and the Big Swamp in Robeson county.

There will be required at Brown Marsh, 23,000 lineal feet of piles, 12 inches square, and in length not less than 25 feet; 3,000 lineal feet of cap-sills, 12 inches square and 10 feet long; and 6,000 lineal feet of string pieces, 11 by 14 inches, and in lengths of 20, 30 or 40 feet.

At Big Swamp, there will be required 45,000 lineal feet of piles; 6,000 lineal feet of cap-sills, and 12,000 lineal feet of string pieces, of the same dimensions as for Brown Marsh. The whole to be of good sound heart pine timber, free from defects, and to be got from green trees.

Proposals for timber to be for the whole or any portions thereof. And as in the case of proposals for graduation, will state conditions of payment, and will also specify the side of the swamp the timber will be delivered upon.

Profiles and specifications will be founat the Office in Wilmington, where all persons desirous of bidding are referred for further information.

Proposals will be addressed to the Chief Engineer, at Wilmington, and will be endorsed on the back, "Proposals."

H. W. GUION,
Pres't. W. C. & R. R. R.
JOHN C. McRAE,
Nov. 10. [56-2taw—11-t9d.] Chief Engineer.

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.

Nov. 5th, 1857 52&10-tf

VALUABLE RICE AND PINE LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION IN Brunswick County, known as the OAKS, containing 144 acres Rice Land—120 of which is under cultivation; about 300 acres of Oak Upland, one-third cleared and good Farming Land, and about 1900 acres of Pine Land, a crop and a half of boxes cut, the remainder round trees.

The improvements are new and extensive, including Dwelling House, Negro Quarters, Stables, &c., also a new Thrashing Machine, just completed, costing $1,000.

Terms made easy. Possession given the 1st January next.

Inquire of the subscriber upon the place, or John A. Taylor, Wilmington.

JOHN D. TAYLOR.
Oct. 27th, 1857. 44—9-tf

CRACKERS.

10 BBLS. SODA CRACKERS;
10 do. Sugar do.;
10 do. Butter do. Just received, for sale by
Nov. 18th WILLARD & CURTIS.

COFFEE.

10 BAGS ST. DOMINGO COFFEE;
10 do. Laguayra do.;
25 do. Rio do.; just landing. For sale by
Nov. 18th WILLARD & CURTIS.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

100 BBLS. N. C. FLOUR, FRESH GROUND. FOR sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Nov. 18th

WHISKEY.

49 BBLS. RECTIFIED RYE WHISKEY, LANDING.—For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Nov. 18th

MOLASSES.

100 HHDS. SUPERIOR MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, daily expected.
Nov. 18th J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 75	@	1 90
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	11½	@	12½
good mid'g	12½	@	12¾
mid. fair to fair	13	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	15	@	16
Rope, ℔ lb.	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 00	@	0 00
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	20	@	22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 50	@	8 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3	10 00	@	10 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superfine	0 00	@	6 50
Fine	0 00	@	6 00
Cross	0 00	@	5 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.,	16	@	25
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	65 00		
5 tons and over, "	64 00		
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton	10 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	67	@	70
Oats	40	@	45
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	0 00
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 20	@	1 25
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	5	@	0
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	9½	@	10
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	1 00
N. River	57½	@	0 65
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	35	@	36
do. Bbls.	35	@	40
N. Orleans.	55	@	60
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	42	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 50
Hard	0 00	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 10
do. in order	0 00	@	1 75
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1	3 00	@	4 50
do. No. 2	1 40	@	1 75
do. No. 3	1 00	@	1 10
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	37½	@	38
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	.00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	50	@	65
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	8 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	00	@	20
Middlings,	00	@	17
Shoulders,	00	@	16
Hog round,	17	@	18
Western Bacon, Middlings,	15	@	15½
Shoulders,	13½	@	14
N. C. Lard,	16	@	17
West'n do.	15	@	15½
Butter,	25	@	28
Cheese,	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess,	26 50	@	27 00
Clear do.	26 50	@	27 00
Family do.	25 00	@	26 00
Butt,	00 00	@	24 00
Prime,	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess,	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market,	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live,	15	@	25
do. dead,	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	30	@	35
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	85	@	1 00
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Porto Rico,	8½	@	10
New Orleans,	00	@	00
Muscovado,	8½	@	10
Loaf & crush'd	12	@	12½
Clarified and Granulated,	11	@	12½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract,	4 50	@	5 50
Common,	2 25	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping,	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime,	7 00	@	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary,	5 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 30
Rosin do.	20	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 45
Flour do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	7 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 0 87½
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 6
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 5
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	9 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 30
Rosin "	20	25 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 45
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 00
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 0 87½
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	5 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	4 00@4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 6
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00@6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 19TH, 1857.

Country produce continues to be brought in sparingly owing to the low stage of the water courses, and prices of the leading articles remain without material change. Below we give a review of the week's transactions, which will be found meagre:

TURPENTINE—No change of consequence has taken place in this article, with the exception of virgin, which now goes at the same price of yellow dip. The receipts continue meagre in consequence of the low stage of the river, and we note a fair demand existing. The sales for the week comprise only 2,372 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	200		$2 50	$1 50
Friday	442		2 50	1 50
Saturday	439		2 50	1 50
Monday	390	2 50	2 50	1 50
Tuesday	334	2 50	2 50	1 50
Wednesday	338	2 50	2 50	1 50
Thursday	338	2 50	2 50	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—There has been but little done in this article since our last review, and the market closes in rather an unsettled state. We learn that a small lot changed hands this morning at 37½ cents per gallon, but sellers generally are hold at a higher figure. The following comprises the week's transactions:

Friday	650	bbls.	at 38	cents	per	gallon.
Monday	68	"	" 38	"	"	"
Tuesday	180	"	" 38	"	"	"
Do	80	"	" 38½	"	"	"
Wednes

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1857.

Things in New York.

The unemployed in the city of New York find winter at hand, and want staring them in the face. As the largest and most commercial city in the Union, New York contains the largest amount of floating population, living from hand to mouth, and therefore the most likely to be affected by the commercial crisis.

Thousands in that city if thrown out of work to-day have no resources of any kind with which to procure subsistence for the morrow. With many indeed, the last dollar of the wages received on Saturday evening is gone before Monday morning, and the week has to be gone through with on credit, and this credit is very limited.

How far their present destitute condition is their own fault, or the fault of the times, is not so easy to determine. Of both, we suppose. There can be no doubt but that the thoughtless and unquestioning confidence in the permanence of "flush times" that led on the trader and speculator, to loss if not to ruin, also influenced the working-men and women of the North, while work was plenty and wages high, and it made no matter how high the wages might have been, they would have been all spent. The Sunday's frolics producing the Monday's headache—the grand target excursion and the "military ball"—the turnout of the b'hoy who "ran wid der machine," with its accompanying dissipations—the cost of dress on the part of the women, who must attend these balls, etc., consumed all that could be made, and would have consumed it all had it been twice as much. Seldom or never, during the most prosperous times, could the average of mechanics and working men and women at the North, see their way through even a few weeks of enforced idleness. This thriftlessness or thoughtlessness, of the future, is not, we regret to say, confined to the foreign emigrants. It pervades the whole system.

Thus, no doubt much of the present suffering at the North might have been guarded against by the working people themselves. Some of it could not. Sickness—misfortune—large and helpless familes, all these might interfere to prevent the adoption of the proper measures, or their success, even if adopted.

But the fact is there, and we fear that it is to some extent here, people are in want of work, and being in want of work, are in want of all for which people labor—food, clothes, shelter for themselves and families. If some of them have been improvident, they have been no more so than men engaged in all classes of business.—The error has been general. But thousands of men and women are out of work and out of bread, starving amidst the wealth of the third city in the world, and the greatest shipping port on earth—starving as they wander past store-houses filled with beef and flour and pork.—Looking forward to the dark and dreary days of Winter, which may be shelterless and fireless—knowing no where to get the money to satisfy the demands of the landlord from whom their miserable tenements are rented, and seeing institutions boasting their millions—millions almost within the grasp of the men who stand so much in need.

It requires a cooler philosophy than theirs to understand the evils that must arise from a forcible division of property. That violence would react upon all and intensify the existing misery we have no doubt, and we suppose no other man has who can bring his better judgment to bear. But want is a bad casuist, philosophy fills no belly, and stills no murmur of suffering wife nor wail of feeble infancy.

To us the surprise is not that the unemployed are holding meetings in the Northern cities, or that they find noisy demagogues to address them. The surprise would have been, if this had not been the case. It is the most natural thing in the world. It has happened before and it will happen again. Men are not abstractions. We do not go for mob law—we do not go for any sort of agrarianism, but it must be apparent to all that a man overboard and drifting at the mercy of the waves, will not be very apt to enquire into the rights of property in the boat which he may lay hold of to bring him safe ashore. It is therefore not only the duty, but the interest of society, to extend a helping hand to him that is in want or in trouble, lest despair should become desperation, and repression be found far more expensive than prevention.

We sincerely trust that these difficulties will pass away without becoming more serious. We think they will. As to Mayor Wood being responsible for them, that is all nonsense. General Destitution is the commander-in-chief of the movement.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.—We stated on Friday that the Convention of Stockholders in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company had organized by calling Col. Kenan to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. Murphy and Dancy, Secretaries, who with Mr. J. C. McRae constituted a Committee upon stock.

The Reports of the President and Directors, of the Superintendent, of the other officers of the Company, and of the Auditing Committee, were submitted. The Report of the President and Directors was referred to a Committee of Stockholders, who reported in the afternoon. The chief matter discussed, was the measures to be adopted towards arranging the bonds of the Company to the amount of $222,000 held in England and payable at the close of next year. In regard to this the advice of the Stockholders was requested. We understand that the whole matter was referred back to the President and Directors.

The President and Directors were re-elected without opposition.

We ought to have stated before, that the proxy of the State was held by Col. Kenan, of Duplin. T. D. Walker, Esq., President of the W. & M. R. R., represented the stock held by that Company.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* is anxious to obtain a categorical answer upon two points:—Whether we think Walker ought to be removed, and whether we approve the course of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, in sending muskets out of that State.

First, then, we are not in possession of all the facts and considerations before the President, but suppose that we will find these in his message. We can then speak with better information, and will speak freely.—From the information we now have, we believe that Walker ought to be removed—that is, if that information be correct and reliable. As for Governor Wise's course, it is certainly not necessary for us to say anything against it, as, right or wrong, that functionary is certain to receive at least as much abuse as he deserves, if not a *leetle* more.

☞ The N. C. University Magazine for Nov. has just reached us. Its table of contents is as follows:

Who Commanded at Moore's Bridge; The Minstrel's Curse; Zibes at the Ball; Reverie of a Senior: The Turk's Bride, A Tale; Frederick the Great; Lines on the Death of a Favorite Mocking Bird; Legend of the Musical Water; Extracts from a Journal; Editorial Table.

The Magazine is published about the tenth of every month except January and July.

Terms $2 per annum, *invariably in advance*. Address Editors of the University Magazine, Chapel Hill, N. C.

FINE CORN.—We have on our table an ear of corn about as well covered as any we have ever seen. The grains on it number 1,340. It was grown on the Sound, in this county, by T. Pickett, Esq.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to the Hon. J. Hall, Commissioner of Patents, for three volumes of Patent Office Reports for the year 1856.

The Fusses in New York.

It would appear, from the tone of the New York papers that the outside public—those residing at a distance know more, and feel greater concern on account of the labor excitement there, than the citizens themselves, are aware of. Unless a riot be got up and insisted upon by the alarmists, there will be no riot. The real working men are not rioters and will not be. The outsiders who don't want to work—who never do work when they can help it, kick up the greatest amount of noise; and it is rather unencouraging, for the future, to remark the prominent part taken by the youths and even half-grown boys. In Baltimore, in New York and in Washington City, it is hardly to be doubted that cool, reckless, attrocious murders have been committed by youths barely grown, and not arrived at majority.—Some of the worst gangs are so made up. If this thing is done in the green tree, what may we not expect in the dry.

We cannot but think that all the parade of U. S. troops, for the protection of the sub-treasury, was premature and slightly ridiculous; but then those distinguished military men, Captain Rynders and Gen. Scott, wanted to signalize themselves in some way. The General had come across a "Pillow" that was too hard for him, and he could not rest, and Rynders had fired off his brass cannon so often with blank cartridges, that he wanted to see and hear how they would operate when loaded.

There will not probably be any worse goings on.

☞ General Walker with some men, arms and ammunition has succeeded in getting off to Nicaragua, or perhaps to Costa Rica.

At first he may be successful, but we cannot predict so confidently his restoration to power as some of our cotemporaries do. The history of the world is before us—the experience of the past remains to guide us in forming our judgments. Reasoning from these, we are not sanguine of the establishment of Anglo-Saxonism on the isthmus, certainly not in the way in which it is now attempted.

We shudder to think of the sufferings that are before all those engaged in this enterprise—we remember with pain the wretched plight, the sickening destitution, the ruined health, the broken spirits of the survivors of Walker's first attempt. We remember how they returned to the United States ragged, forlorn, wounded, sick.—Whenever we hear of glory and conquest, the image of these unfortunates rises up before us, and we see little else.

☞ The whites of Yucatan are in a bad fix. Torn asunder by revolutionary movements abetted by the Central Government of Mexico, attacked by the savage Indians who aim at nothing less than their extermination, enfeebled by pestilence and paralyzed by treachery, their afflictions are even worse than a "crisis."

A war of races is a chronic affliction on the peninsula, and it has burned so long—parties have become so embittered—that the authorities openly avow the object of their military preparations to be the driving of the Indians into the sea. This they cannot do, since all the force is required to meet the revolutionists.

☞ Obadiah Woodson, Esq., of this State, has been promoted to a second class clerkship in the Treasury Department. Salary $1,400. We know no man more deserving than Mr. Woodson—none more faithful, industrious and conscientious.

The Expedition Against Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Col. Johnston, when last heard from, was beyond Fort Laramie, and 100 miles this side of where the express left him; the snow was 7 inches deep. Owing to the slim supply of corn and the entire absence of grass, the teams and dragoon horses were failing rapidly. News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three government trains of 75 wagons, near Green river, 90 miles behind Col. Alexander's command, which constituted the vanguard of the army.

Departure of General Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—General Walker has escaped on the Mobile mail boat, with three hundred men, and is now outside. They will embark on the steamer Fashion, which has also left with another party and the munitions and provisions. The United States steamer Fulton is watching in the river, but she will be outwitted.

Death of Samuel Whitaker, Esq.

Samuel Whitaker, Esq., died at his residence in this county, after an illness of several months, on the 5th inst., aged 78 years.

Mr. Whitaker was sheriff of Wake county for several years during his younger days, and had served in both branches of the Legislature for a period of 27 years.—He had been a member of the M. E. Church for more than 50 years.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Affairs at New York—Buoyancy in Stocks—Money Easy, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Stock closed steady to-day, after the most exciting market experienced for several days. The purchases were nearly all for cash. Money is abundant, and offered at five per cent., on the security of State stocks. Exchange on London is nominal, and domestic is improving. There is a speculative demand for staple dry goods at the present reduced prices.

The Arago on Saturday will take but little specie.

New York Election.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The returns, thus far received show a clear democratic majority on the State ticket of 13,050, and a clear democratic gain over the presidential vote a year since of nearly 94,000. The republicans have 15 members of the Senate to 14 democrats, 2 Americans and 1 independent; and 58 Assemblymen to 61 democrats and 9 Americans.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12th.—The Lecompton correspondent of the Republican says that the constitutional convention propose to submit a constitution without slavery to the people. The correspondent of the Democrat says that the pro-slavery clause of the constitution had only four dissenting votes, and this clause only will be submitted to the people.

Arrest of Gen. Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—Gen. Walker has been arrested on the affidavit of the custom-house officers, but he was immediately admitted to bail in $2,000.

AFFECTING SCENE IN COURT.—The conviction of Charles Cowlan, a clerk in the Portsmouth (Va.,) post office, for robbing the mail, has been noticed. The Norfolk Argus says:

"The prisoner, who is only nineteen years old, when called upon to plead, arose, as pale as death, and for some time his lips were sealed. At length, he said: 'Gentlemen of the Jury, I plead guilty. In an unguarded moment I committed the act, and would afterwards have given the world I never have done it. All I can ask, gentlemen, is, that, as I am young, it may go some way in mitigating my punishment.' Mr. Taz. Taylor, his counsel, made some feeling remarks, stating that this youth was the darling of a fond and doating mother.—The court, jury, and bar seemed much affected, and many tears were shed. The jury found him guilty."

HOW TO GET TO CONGRESS.—The following story is told by the Mobile Tribune of Judge Hawkins, the present representative to Congress from the State of Florida—a man, by the way, brimful of genuine wit. During the war with the Florida Indians, he commanded a volunteer company. On one occasion, they fell upon a party of the enemy concealed in a swamp. The captain sprang upon a log, (with more valor than discretion,) waved his sword, and cheered his men to the charge.—Just then he was shot down. One of his officers ran to ask if he was much hurt. "Not very badly," said Hawkins, "just about enough to send me to Congress!" The prediction has now been verified.

Here is a fact exceedingly Frenchy. The great dry goods store under the Hotel du Louvre announces, in the editorial column of a journal, that an order has been issued in that store that hereafter the clerks who show ladies up stairs will invariably precede instead of follow them. The reader will ask why this singular announcement? Because many ladies—you may be sure they were Americans or English—complain that the clerks followed a few steps behind in order to enjoy certain advantages afforded by their hoops. The owners of the store were perfectly right in giving this lesson of politeness to their clerks, but it was an odd advertisement for a journal.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, 7th Nov., 1857.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—Our Fair has just closed, and under the most flattering circumstances. The exhibition of stock has not been surpassed in North Carolina, and indeed, it would have been a respectable showing at any place. Farmer's Hall exhibited the substantials of life in great abundance and of very superior charater; and Floral Hall would have gratified the most extravagant, and *especially* to the *old Bachelor* would it have been a feast of true delight. And the Society regrets their inability to reward *many* articles on exhibition, that are not even mentioned in the Committee's report on that branch of the exhibits. At eleven o'clock Mr. T. O. Rogers, the Principal of the female Seminary, accompanied by the Marshal's, and headed by Frank Johnson's Band of Music, was introduced into the grounds with the whole of his School, and was conducted, first to Farmer's and then to Floral Hall, amidst the anxious and delighted gaze of hundreds of visitors; and at the hour of 12, Wm. W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh, delivered a most capital address before the Society, which will be published as soon a copy can be procured.

Immediately after the delivery of the address, the President read the various reports of the Committees as follows, viz:

	Best acre of upland Corn,	Teachy Boney,		12 00
2d	do do	do do	Jere. Pearsall,	8 00
3d	do do	do do	Dr. N. W. Herring,	5 00
	Do do	Wheat	Ed. Pearsall,	5 00
	Do do	Rye,	Dan'l. K. Kornegay,	2 00
2d	do do	do	Ed. Pearsall,	1 00
	Do do	Oats	do	3 00
	Do do	Sweet Potatoes,	do	10 00
2d	do do	do	Geo. W. Lamb,	5 00
	Do bbl Flour Duplin made,		Francis O. Wilson,	3 00
	Do Sugar, Chinese Cane,		Benj, Oliver,	5 00
	Do Syrup,	do	do James E. Hall,	3 00
2d	do do	do	do James Dickson,	1 00

Syrup of superior quality was also shown by Messrs. I. B. Kelly, Dr. B. F. Cobb, Robert Forlaw, Robt. Carr, and B. Oliver.

Best sample seed Corn Thomas I. Carr. B. Oliver, W. R. Ward, G. W. Lamb.
Do seed Weat J. Pearsall, D. J. Middleton, Jsaac Brown, of Jones.
Do Corn Meal of extra quality, Harget Kornegay.
Do specimen of Flour from Wheat and some from Cane Seed, I. B. Kelly.
Do Sweet Potatoes, J. C. & D. Mallard and D. M. Pearsall.
Do Extra Turneps, D. M. Pearsall and J. C. Mallard.
Do Coleworts, E. H. Stanly and G. W. Lamb.
Do Irish Potatoes, B. K. Outlaw and J. J. Whitehead.
Do Seed Peas, I. B. Kelly and Spaight Hill.
Do Scuppernong Wine, J. C. Mallard, Spaight Hill.
Do Fruits, Seeds, &c., H. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Outlaw.
Do Seed Rye, Dan'l. K. Kornegay and E. Pearsall.

	Do Bacon Hams,	Mrs. Margaret Pearsall,		3 00
2d	do do	do	Mrs. D. A. Moore, 2 years old	2 00
3d	do do	do	(made by O. Carr) J. B. Monk,	1 00

Superior Hams that could only be beat in Duplin, were also exhibited by Jere. Pearsall, I. Q. McGowen, D. J. Middleton, J. E. Hall, Wm. Farrior, I. B. Kelly and H. Williams.

	Best Pickled Pork (made by O. Carr)		J. B. Monk	3 00
2d	do do	do	J. C. Mallard,	1 00
3d	do do	do	B. K. Outlaw and W. R. Ward,	Dip.
	Do dried Beef Hams		Wm. Herring,	Diploma 1 00
	Do lot of Lard		Edward Pearsall,	3 00
2d	do do	do	Isaac Brown, of Jones,	2 00
3d	do do	do	James E. Hall,	Diploma
	Do do	Butter	Mrs. Margaret Pearsall	3 00
2d	do do	do	Edward Pearsall,	2 00

Also butter of superior quality was exhibited by Mrs. A. G. Mosely, Miss M. A. Kinnair, Mrs. G. W. Lamb, Mrs. J. E. Hall, Mrs. D. Southerland.

Best jar Raspberry Cordial,	Dr. N. W. Herring,		$1 00
Do do Pickles,	Mrs. R. J. Pearsall,		2 00
Do do Mangoes,	Mrs. Jere. Pearsall,		1 00
Do do Jelly,	Mrs. J. E. Hall,		2 00
2d do do	Mrs. R. J. Pearsall,		1 00
Do do Preserves,	Mrs. Margaret Pearsall,		2 00
2d do do	Mrs. J. E. Hall,		1 00
Do do Preserved Grapes,	Stephen Graham,		Diploma

Pickles and Preserves of a superior order were also exhibited by Mrs. Jere Pearsall, Mrs. G. McClammy, Mrs. W. L. Hill, Miss C. Avirett, Mrs. D. T. Boney, Mrs. I. B. Kelly, and Miss Kate Herring.

	Best loaf of Corn Bread,	Mrs. Isaac B. Kelly,		2 00
2d	do do do	do	Miss Kate Herring,	Diploma
	Do Pound Cake,	do do	do	Diploma
2d	do do	do	Miss Kate S. Kelly,	Diploma
	Do loaf Wheat Bread,	Miss Almira Faison, a silver cup worth		15 00
2d	do do	do	Miss D. A. Boney, do	10 00
3d	do do	do	Miss P. Hall, do	5 00
	Do Bratsel Cake,	Miss Sarah Markelle,		1 00
	Do Sugar Cane Cake,	Miss Margaret Fisher,		1 00
	Do Waffles from sugar cane seed flour,	Mrs. I. B. Kelly,		
	Do lot of Candles,	Mrs. William Herring,		1 00
2d	do do	Mrs. Isaac B. Kelly,		Diploma
	Do home-made Soap,	Mrs. Benj. Oliver,		2 00
2d	do do	do	Mrs. I. B. Kelly,	1 00
	Do jar of Honey,	Mrs. I. B. Kelly,		Diploma
	Do Nice Wax and Dried Fruits,	Miss M. Shine,		Diploma
	Do collection Flowers,	Miss Christiana Sprunt,		2 00
	Do Bed-quilt,	Mrs. Elias Faison,		5 00
2d	do do	Mrs. Andrew J. Hurst,	Onslow,	4 00
3d	do do	Mrs. Teachey Boney,		3 00
4th	do do	do		2 00
5th	do do	Mrs. William Herring,		1 00
	Do woolen Counterpane,	Miss M. Martindale,		4 00
2d	do do	Mrs. Wm. Farrior,		2 00
3d	do do	Mrs. Joseph W. Outlaw,		1 00
	Do cotton do	Mrs. D. K. Kornegay,		3 00
	Do Infant's worked dress,	Mrs. A. T. Stanford,		2 00

Similar articles, of very superior skill and taste, were exhibited by Mrs. J. W. Carr, Mrs. A. G. Hicks, Mrs. M. Rhodes, Miss S. Oliver and others.

2d	Best Needlework,	Mrs. A. T. Stanford, collars,	1 00

Misses Bettie Huffham, Kate Herring and Dolly Moore also exhibited good specimens of needlework.

	Best Embroidery,	Miss Mary Jones, of Jones,		2 00
2d	do do	Miss Mag. Larkins,		Diploma
	Do silk-worked Ottoman Cover,	Miss L. Murphy, of Sampson,		1 00
	Do Wrought Collar,	Mrs. G. W. Lamb,		1 00
	Do Toilet Table-cloth,	Miss L. Wood, Wilmington,		1 00
	Do Oil Painting and Pencil Drawing,	Mrs. Dr. Harriss,		1 00
	Do Hair Wreath,	Miss Laura Murphy,		1 00
	Do pair Wrought Slippers,	Miss Carie Avirett,		1 00
2d	do do	do	Mrs. Dr. Harriss,	Diploma
	Do Coat Pattern,	Mrs. Allen P. Hightower,		3 00
2d	do do	Mrs. John A. Bryan,		2 00
3d	do do	Mrs. Benj. Oliver,		1 00
	Do Pants Pattern,	Mrs. A. P. Hightower,		2 00
2d	do do	Mrs. Joseph W. Outlaw,		1 00
	Do Vest do	do	do	1 00
	Do Coat cut and made by a lady,	Miss Mary A. Mallard,		3 00
	Do Pants do	do	do do do	2 00
	Do Vest do	do	Mrs. Abbie Kelly,	1 00

Mrs. Stephen Herring, Mrs. D. A. Moore, Mrs. H. Kornegay, Mrs. D. Kornegay, and Mrs. Sarah Southerland, also exhibited fine domestic cloth, &c., &c.

	Best pair Socks, very superior,	Miss M. Martindale	1 00

Good socks were also exhibited by Miss J. Churchwell and Mrs. D. A. Moore.

	Best improved Chickens,	John A. Bryan,		2 00
2d	do do	do	Jas. E. Hall,	1 00
	Do native	do	Jno. A. Bryan,	2 00
2d	do do	do	Geo. W. Middleton,	1 00
	Do lot Turkeys,	Isaac Brown, Jones,		1 00
2d	do do	N. W. Herring,		Diploma
	Best Geese,	Livingston Faison,		1
	Do Ducks,	J. J. Whitehead,		1
2d	do do	O. R. Kenan,		1
	Best Common do	S. Herring,		1
	Do Hen with 20 Chickens,	do		50
	Fine Booster, by H. Williams, Sumatra Game, by J. H. Williams, Coop of Chickens, by J. E. Hall, and other fine collections, &c.,			
	Best home made Buggy,	J. H. Chesnutt,		3
	Do do do	Harness, extra,	Geo. A. Newell,	2
	Do New invented Potato Plough, a good article,	Wm. H. Tolar,		2
	Do Spirit Barrels, fine article,	Thomas Hall,		Diploma
	Superior sample No. 1 Rosin,	O. L. Fillyaw, Wilmington,		Diploma
	Do Extra Rake and improvement on Guns,	Hill Pitman,		1
	Do Road Wagon, made by	R. Torland, J. E. Hall,		Diploma
	Do Sewing Machine in operation,	G. A. Newell,		Diploma
	Do Samples of Boots and Shoes of superior taste and workmanship,	Murray & Blaney, Wilmington,		Diploma
	Do Bull improved stock,	Devon, A. M. Faison,		5
	Do do do	Durham, W. A. Faison,		3
	Do do Native,	A. G. Mosely,		1
	Do Milch Cow, improved,	Francis Faison,		5
2d	do do do	do do		3
	Do native do	A. G. Mosely,		2
	Do Bull Yearling,	Devon, A. M. Faison,		2
	Do do do	Durham, W. A. Faison,		1
	Do Heifer do	Devon, A. M. Faison,		2
	Do Native do	do J. Q. McGowen,		1
	Do Yoke of Oxen, do	Livingston Faison,		5
2d	do do	do	Robert Pridgen,	3
3d	do do	do	Stephen Herring,	Diploma
	Do Single Ox,	do	A. D. McGowen,	1
2d	do do	do	Geo. A. M'Clammy,	good.
3d and 4th	do do	do	H. J. Johnson and H. Williams,	
	Do Lot fat Cattle,	Harper Williams,		Diploma
	Do Bull Calf,	F. J. Faison,		do
	Do do do	A. G. Mosely,		do
	Do Heifer Calves, A. M. Faison, J. E. Hall and R. M. Middleton. Also, very fine Milch Cows by J. B. Carr, R. M. Middleton, J. E. Hall, G. W. Lamb, B. Cooper, J. G. Branch and others.			
	Do Stallion,	Isaac Brown,		5
	Do Jack,	John Smith,		1
	Do Brood Mare,	Col. E. N. Montfort, Onslow,		5
2d	do do	do A. P. Hightower,		3
3d	do do	do R. Pridgen,		1
	Do Buggy Horse,	Dr. E. W. Ward,		3
2d	do do	Benajah Wetherington,		2
3d	do do	R. Pridgen,		1
	Do Carriage Horses,	Col. E. W. Montfort,		3
	Do Buggy do	Jas. C. Holmes,		1
	Do Saddle do	T. H. Kinnair,		3
2d	do do	do David M. Pearsall,		2
	Do Colt,	Lemuel Hodges,		3
2d	do do	Robert Pridgen,		2

Col. Montfort, E. Pearsall and Harper Williams, also exhibited fine colts.

	Best pair Mules,	Edward Bowden,		3 00
	Do young do	A. P. Hightower,		2 00
	Fastest trotting Horse in harness,	Mr. Phelps,		1 00
2d	do do	do do	J. N. Stallings,	1 00
3d	do do	do do	G. W. Lamb,	1 00
	Do Racking	do	David M. Pearsall,	4 00
2d	do do	do	Isaac B. Kelly,	1 00
	Do Harness Mule,	Mr. Cromartie, Sampson,		1 00
	Do pair Sheep,	B. R. Cooper,		1 00
	Do and largest Hog,	D. C. Moore,		5 00
2d	do do	do	Stephen Herring,	1 00
2d	do do	do	Stephen Graham,	1 00
	Do lot of Hogs,	Stephen Herring,		5 00
2d	do do	Wm. B. Middleton,		3 00
	Do Boar,	do	do	5 00
2d	do do	Thos. H. Kinnair,		1 00
	Do Sow and Pigs,	Isaac B. Kelly,		5 00
	Best lot of Shoats,	Geo. W. Middleton,		5 00
2d	do do	do	Dr. M. Moore,	3 00
3d	do do	do	Jere. Pearsall,	1 00
	Do pair Essex Pigs,	Wm. A. Faison,		3 00
	Do do crossed	do	Jas. H. Kincey, Jones,	2 00
	Do do native	do	N. E. Armstrong,	3 00
2d	do do	do	Benj. R. Cooper,	2 00
3d	do do	do	A. G. Mosely,	1 00
	Do Pig,	B. R. Cooper,		2 00

Messrs. Middleton, Williams, Hussey, Carr, Johnson, Hall and Lamb, also exhibited Hogs, which would show well *out of Duplin.* [*Errors Excepted.*]

After the reading of the above report, the Society met and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when Jeremiah Pearsall was unanimously made President, Owen R. Kenan and Jas. Dickson, Vice Presidents. Isaac B. Kelly and Stephen M. Grady, Secreteries, and Dr. Needham W. Herring, Treasurer.

On motion, Messrs. O. R. Kenan, N. W. Herring and Jere. Pearsall, were appointed a committee to solicit a copy of Mr. Holden's address for publication.

The meeting adjourned in good order, and in good humor with themselves and the rest of mankind.

ISAAC B. KELLY, S. M. GRADY, } Secretaries.

Further from Kansas.

The Jackson Mississippian, after commenting severely upon the course pursued by Gov. Walker in Kansas, from the first moment of his arrival in the Territory, to the recent outrage in rejecting the Oxford vote, introduces the subjoined letter with this language:

But without further comment we submit to the public the statements of our correspondent. They are entirely reliable, and are worthy of especial consideration:

KANSAS, October 18, 1857.—Dear Sir: Our election has resulted as I anticipated. Walker has succeeded in defeating us. Parrott, the Black Republican candidate for Congress, has been elected by about 3000 majority. We have succeeded by the returns, however, in electing twenty-two members of the thirty-nine in the lower house of the Legislature, and seven of the thirteen members of the Council.

But now to Walker. The county (i. e. Douglas) and Johnson county are attached in an election district for the purpose of electing members of the Legislature, and are entitled to three members of the Council and eight members of the House. Douglas county gave 1500 Free State majority; Johnson "saw that and went 100 better," giving us 1600 majority, thus electing all eleven.

But so soon as the anti-Black Republican majority in Johnson reached here, even by report, Stanton commenced denouncing it as a fraud. Walker was then in Leavenworth. He reached Lecompton last Wednesday night, and next morning he, Stanton, Lieutenant Carr, and the Executive generally, set out to investigate this alleged fraud. They returned Friday night, having gone to Lawrence, the Freesoil headquarters, and took with them Babcock and two or three other Lawrence guides, to show them where to inquire.

Stanton, on being asked what he would do in reference to the certificates, said he would see his "right arm cut off" before he would sign the certificates of a man elected by that Johnson county vote.

Bear in mind that this Johnson county is the one between Douglas and the Missouri river. It lies on the river partly, and is bounded on the East altogether by Missouri. Its lands are universally conceded to be the best in the Territory, with better timber and water, on the river, and as rich as soil can be. It is twenty-three miles square, so you can calculate the number of quarter sections in it. There cannot be found a vacant claim. I know that two months ago men hunted the county for a claim and could not find one, a company of Mississippians. Besides this, there are eight towns in the county. As corroborative proof, I cite from an article written by G. W. Brown, in the Herald of Freedom, last spring, when he was dissuading the Abolitionists from voting at the election for delegates to the Convention, because he says there was poured into Johnson county 3,000 men from Missouri, and they will control the election. Recollect also, as a reason for its recent settlement, that it was what constituted the "Shawnee Reserve,' and was not opened to settlement until January last, when it was immediately filled up, as the Herald of Freedom says, with 3,000 settlers, nearly all pro-slavery men. And yet with these facts staring them in the face, Walker and Stanton say the returns are a fraud, and at the instigation of Parrott, the Black Republican candidate for Congress, and G. W. Brown, who waited on him from Lawrence, he went over to investigate the matter. Several of the members elect have met and resolved to go in the morning and formally demand their certificates, and when he refuses, immediately serve upon him a mandamus.

Returns have come in from remote counties in which everybody knows not fifty men live, showing a vote as follows: 260 Freesoilers to no Pro-slavery; and 335 Freesoilers to 2 Pro-slavery; many such returns have come in, and yet Walker and Stanton can see in this no evidence of fraud. Lawrence sent over into Leavenworth 150 votes, into Jefferson 70, into Doniphan 100, and into those remote counties, companies of from 20 to 30 to bring in those 260 and 335 and 290 vote returns, and yet the town of Lawrence polled 917 votes, 906 Freesoilers to 11 Democratic. In all this they see no fraud.

The result will be, if the Pro-slavery members from Johnson and Douglas do not get their seats, the Legislature will stand—14 Democratic and 25 Freesoil; in the Council, 4 Democrats to 9 Freesoilers; and besides this, if they thus get a majority, it is their avowed intention to rule out the Leavenworth members, thus gaining 8 more members and 2 Councilmen. The Legislature will then stand 35 Freesoilers to 4 Democrats in the House, and 12 Freesoilers to 1 Democrat in the Council—a beautiful body it will be!

PRICE OF HOGS.—At Shelbyville, Tennessee, last week, 1,500 hogs sold at 4 cents per lb. gross, on sixty days' time. At Nashville, 4½ were offered, and at Gallatin, Tennessee, small sales were making at 4½ a 5 cents gross. The Cincinnati Price Current of Wednesday says:

Though the weather is favorable, and slaughtering has commenced, about 5,000 head having been killed Monday and yesterday, the market for hogs continues very dull, and little or no disposition is manifested to operate. About 1,500 head were bought Monday at $5 25 to fill contracts made in September at $6, but we cannot hear of any sales to packers. Some of them are willing to pay $5, though it is quite probable if owners showed a disposition to sell freely at this rate buyers would be disposed to hold back. So much uncertainty exists in the minds of operators regarding the future of the market that the most shrewd feel at a loss how to act, or by what means to arrive at a conclusion regarding what is really a safe price.

SAID MR. MATTHEWS:—During one of the hardest winters in London, a poor man was observed almost every night to the surprise of the money taker, paying his three pence to the gallery of Surrey Theatre. At last, out of curiosity, he got into conversation with him. "How is it," said he, "that you, who appear to be a very poor man, can afford to come and pay your money here night after night, when one would think you had barely enough to keep life and soul together at home?" "That's it," said he, "I come here out of economy. It's the cheapest way I can spend my evening. At home I must burn fire and candle, and have something to eat and drink for myself and friend, at an expense of two or three shillings at least; while here I get warmed, lighted and amused, with plenty of good company around me, and all for three pence."

When a devout Mussulman found himself in the midst of a terrible tempest at sea he recollected that he had violated Mohommedan law by indulging in swine's flesh on a particular occasion. Having made due confession and prayed for a cessation of the storm in vain, he pettishly exclaimed, "What a great fuss about a little bit of pork."

SNOW TWO FEET DEEP.—A Chicago paper of the 3rd, instant, has the following:

A gentleman just from Superior, up North, says that two weeks ago he waded in snow that was knee deep, between Stevens' Point and Superior.

STATE BANKS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—It is stated by "Ion," Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, that the Judges of the Superior Court of the United States concur in the opinion that State Banks of issue are clearly unconstitutional. If such be the fact, and many eminent members of Congress sympathize with this opinion, we may expect at the approaching session some radical measure in reference to the currency.

At Wheeling, Va., on Saturday, 50 cents per gallon was paid for Chinese sugar cane syrup.

A Fireside Reverie.

It has been a wet, sloshy day, and you are glad to get home at night and pull off your boots and put on your slippers. You do so—and you feel better, and you pull your arm-chair up before the blazing anthracite, and loll back in your easy chair—and look in the fire. Of course you have your cigar—and you light it, prepared for a comfortable smoke. To be sure, there is an oddity, a queerness about the room that stikes you at first as peculiar. Of course the reason is obvious—you guess it in a minute—your wife is away.

To be sure she is. How else would you dare to smoke in the sitting-room where she has as often forbidden it? The basement you know, she has often told you, was appropriated to the cigar, and that room alone.

But she is gone—and accordingly you assert the prerogative of your sex, and smoke where you like. And you feel a sort of manly independence—of bachelor freedom—as you put your legs in dangerous proximity to the china ornaments on the mantlepiece. And for a while you actually enjoy your solicitude.

But the fire gets low. You poke it and you put the coals on. But you never could poke a fire like Sue—and you never could make it burn half as brightly. You don't like to acknowledge it, but you know in your heart of hearts that it's the truth of the matter.

And that shirt button? Was there ever anything so provoking? of course. You know it—you were well aware that Sue would be sure to go away just when your linen was out of repair.

That cook too. A good woman enough, you are willing to allow, for pies and cakes, and roasting beef, but the warming cup of coffee, the tempting cup of—she can't make them, you persist, and what is more, she never could. And your wife did certainly please you—yes, she *could* make an excellent cup of tea or coffee, you are willing to confess that. You are willing to give Sue a little credit in that respect.

The fire is getting lower and lower—and you are fast getting chilly. And what is that peculiar feeling that steals upon you?

You don't like to confess it, but come—out with it, man? confess that—you miss your wife.

Now don't attempt to deny it—don't say pshaw? don't curl your lip, and don't say that you think you'd have been just as happy single.

You know you wouldn't.

You do—you *do* miss your wife. You can't tell why you miss her, but you do. It must be the nameless, unspeakable spell of her presence, the charm of her purity; the quiet, gentle manner that charmed you in the golden days when you went courting.

Ah, those days! you murmur,—and your mind reverts to that little village where you woed and won your bride. And why do you sigh? You are happier now,—you know you are,—for Sue, though a dear sweetheart, is a dearer wife. You only saw her a few hours a day then,—and now you see her the whole twenty-four. And you are happy in every respect,—and, if you haven't any children yet, why, man alive trust to the future!

Ah! the fire has gone out—but you don't want to go to bed yet. And why? Because you don't want to go to bed alone—that's the honest truth of it. You *do* miss your wife—will you own it?

That's right! you've owned up like a man. You acknowldge that you do miss her!

And why do you let her go away? She wanted to visit her relations? Of course she did. And why didn't you go with her? You had business? Bah!

Could you not have postponed your business? Not conveniently? Nonsense—you know you could. You would have lost a couple of hundred dollars, you say.—What if you had? Would not the happiness you would have had with her been worth a couple of hundred dollars—aye,—twice couple of hundred dollars?

Would you not have felt a satisfaction—a contentment—